OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. XVI NO 240 BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
29 Sept.	Razmak@ ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Nalders* ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,500
11 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,241
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£53	£98

SHIPPING

M.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	21 Sept.	30 Sept.
Harima Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@10 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 Oct.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov.	18 ov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

eamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 „	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
28th Sept.	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Nalders ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
28th Sept.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
1st Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th „	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
17th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gul mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thurs Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Depart ure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th Sept.	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hmmum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER
OF
THE INDIAN REVIEW.

Contains Double the usual matter, over Hundred Portraits, Illustrations and Numerous Autograph Messages.

CONTENTS.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

From Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Olivier, H E. Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lord Sinha, Lord Riddell, Lord Clwyd, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Hon. Sir Monerieff Smith, Sir Alexander White, H. H. the Aga Khan, Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Sir Sidney Lee, Mahatma Gandhi, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Harnam Singh, and others.

SPECIAL ARTICLES BY

Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema, J. Modi, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, The Anagarika Dharmapala, Mr. C. F. Andrews, The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Pickthall, Sir K. G. Gupta, Prof. Vaswani and others.

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Besides facsimiles of autograph messages from distinguished personages, there are over a hundred portraits and illustrations.

PRICE RE. ONE.

But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the Review who remit Rs. 5 (five), before 30th November, 1928. Subscriptions can commence from any month. No. V.P.P.'s will be sent. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless Rupees Five, a year's subscription, is paid in advance. When remitting please mention the name of the paper containing this advertisement.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T., MADRAS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy.,
The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pan..... Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

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Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY qualified COMPOUNDERS for Bikaner State Service on Rs. 18/- p.m. to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner State, Bikaner.

A 31128

WANTED—A PENSIONER GOVERNMENT EXCISE SUPERINTENDENT or INSPECTOR for the appointment of Excise Superintendent in the Jhabua State. A knowledge of Hindi is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to G. C. DHADDA, Dewan Darbar Jhabua, C. I.

A 31127

WANTED—QUALIFIED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary, Rs. 100-5-135. Free Quarters or Rs. 10/ p.m. as house rent. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner State, Bikaner.

A 31124

WANTED—For Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind, (affiliated as a FIRST GRADE COLLEGE to the University of Bombay) a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH to teach upto the B. A. Honours standard of the Bombay University, on a salary of Rs. 250-15-400 or 200-15-300 (first increment Rs. 10/-) Grade and starting salary according to qualifications. Benefit of Provident Fund. Probation till 10th October 1929. Applications with statement of qualifications, age, previous experience, minimum salary required, copies of testimonials etc., should reach the undersigned not later than 10th October, 1928. Selected gentleman will be required to join from 14th November, 1928. N. V. THADANI, Principal, Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind.

A 31142.

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. FREE ENLISTMENT concession till 25th October, 1928. For July result and rules enclose two annas stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE Ltd., Bombay 2.

L R1195.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1928, at 3 p.m (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend on First Preference Shares.
3. To declare a Dividend on Second Preference Shares.
4. To consider a Resolution for appropriation of the payment made last year to holders of Second Preference Shares and Ordinary Shares under the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court.
5. To elect a Director in place of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To elect a Director in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
7. To confirm the appointment of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., as a Director.
8. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th September, 1928, to the 6th October, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,

By their constituted attorney,
R. MATHER.

Bombay. 4th September, 1928.

31081

AUCTION SALES.

THE undersigned will auction, at Jeypore (via Salur. B. N. Ry.) on 8-10-28, commencing from 8 a.m., the right to collect the various Minor Forest Products in the Jeypore Estate for a period of three years. The estate is about 14000 sq. miles in extent and contains considerable quantities of myrabolams besides various other important minor forest products. For further particulars apply to

A. V. SUNDARAM,
Chief Forest Officer,
Jeypore, (Vizag Dt.).

31147

WANTED.

1. POST ROAD ENGINEER.
2. Salary upto Rs. 500.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Urgently required to apply with photographs and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st of October, 1928, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev. of Alwar.

31106

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE "Ordinary" Share Certificates No. 10456 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Messrs. Kashinath Vinayak and Parshram Vinayak Pandit have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to the said Kashinath Vinayak and Parshram Vinayak Pandit.

R1198

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Public Auction Sale held on the 10th day of September, 1928, on the premises by Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co., Attorneys of the Mortgagees Lakhmidas Chanda Ramjee and Mithibai, his wife, who sold the same in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of January, 1925, and made between Tribhuwandas Lowjee of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the said Tribhuwandas Lowjee, our client Mr. HARI BHIKSET DALI was the highest bidder for and declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, lease, lien, equitable mortgage, or otherwise howsoever, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperence are the Fazandars, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street (Gaiwady), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Collector's Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 and Cadastral Survey No. 1900 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3818 and Street No. 150, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, partly belonging to the said premises and partly belonging to the house of Edaljee Sorabji on or towards the South by Cavel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Mangesh and Balaji Devji and on or towards the East by the passage leading from Gaiwady Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor Tribhowandas Lowjee and his tenants.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1928.

SABNIS, GOREGAOKAR & SENJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1764 OF 1927.

Re: LILADHAR MADONJI KAPADIA of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cathedral Street. Formerly doing business as a Dealer in piece-goods in partnership with Govindas Tulsidas under the name of Govindas Tulsidas and Company and now Unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th December, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

31148

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

THE TATA POWER CO., LTD.

7-1/2 PER CENT BEARER DEBENTURES OF THE KUNDLEY POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS ALREADY NOTIFIED, the above Debentures are to be paid off in terms of the Debenture-Trust-Deed on and after 1st October, 1928. The holders are requested to submit their Debentures with the Coupons attached at the Companies' Registered Office, "Bombay House", No. 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, at least three days before the above date, as such a course will be convenient alike to the Companies and to the holders.

Acknowledgments will be passed for the Debentures so submitted as above, to be returned on payment of the principal moneys and interest.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1928.

TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.
The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.,
The Tata Power Co., Ltd.

31146

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that share certificates Nos. 00710|11 for 200 shares, Nos. 75260 to 75459 of the Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, are missing from my custody. Unless any objection is received by the said company within a fortnight from today, they will issue new share certificates in the name of the undersigned.

BISHAN NARAIN BHARGAVA.
Landlord.

Hazratganj,
Lucknow.

31150

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4992 of 1922 (Jamilabibi vs. Aminabibi, widow and others) and pursuance to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 18th March, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public auction at Mogulwadi on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Pension and Tax land called Tareswar Oart situate at Mahim on the West side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, admeasuring about 4558.50 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 206, New No. 144, New Survey No. 1|166 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 3578-79, Street No. 55 and bounded on the East by the land of Soonder Gopal, on the West by a public passage, on the North by a public passage crossing the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on the South by the land bearing New Survey No. 165.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Pension and Tax Land called Mogulwadi situate at Mahim, admeasuring about 5528.5 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 491, New No. 4327, Old Survey No. 154, New Survey No. 1|162 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5587 (1 and 2), 5588, Street No. 63AI, 64 and this property is next to Lot No. 1 herein before described.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of Foras Batty grounds situate at Mahim to the West side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, admeasuring about 4918.50 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 13021, New Survey No. 1-2|172 and this property is next to Lots No. 1 and 2 herein before described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

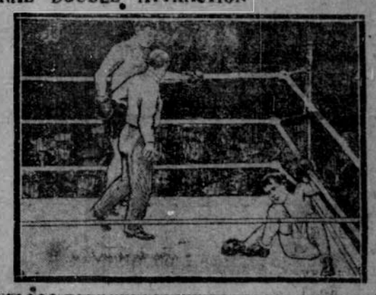
AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A SENSATIONAL DOUBLE ATTRACTION

THE RETURN FIGHT
For the Heavyweight Championship of the World.
GENE TUNNEY
vs.
JACK DEMPSEY
AND



STOP THAT MAN
with ARTHUR LAKE
and BARBARA KENT
In a screaming comedy jazzed up to fever heat.

YOU SEE
will laugh at TOPSY
will cry with LITTLE EVA
will hate SIMON LEGREE
will pity UNCLE TOM
will thrill at ELIZA'S ESCAPE
will vision the SEASON'S GREATEST DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
the greatest human drama ever written
brought to life through the magic of the screen
the result of two years of creative effort
in the world's largest studios
how two million dollars were spent to thrill and entertain you
Carl Laemmle's supreme achievement in 22 years of furnishing entertainment to the American public
UNIVERSAL'S MAMMOTH MOTION PICTURE
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
A HARRY POLLARD PRODUCTION
NEXT SATURDAY
AT THE CAPITOL

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
CHER PINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES.
A Dancing Revue Co.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

ARE YOU PREPARED
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which will be released
Next SATURDAY the 29th inst.
At your favourite
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
It is the
SAINTED DEVIL
A highly emotional drama depicting vividly the life and pitfalls in large Cities —
Written and Directed by
B. P. MISRA, B.A.
and the well-known emotional Star
ERMELINE
is featuring in it.
REMEMBER
NEXT SATURDAY

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
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EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Comedy King Who Stands Apart—
SYD CHAPLIN
In the most Hilarious Uproarious Comedy Classic ever made:—
THE BETTER OLE
Immortalizing the Historic Role of:—
OLD BILL
Nicknamed "The Walrus"—The Creation of Captain Bruce Bairnsfather's Brain.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
The Golden Story of the Immortal Angel of Peace, Nurse Cavell.
DAWN
featuring
SYBIL THORNDIKE
as
NURSE CAVELL
The only Photoplay ever made, which has convinced the civilized world of the futility of war.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
A Gripping Mystery Picture of The Secret Service.
THREE FACES EAST
With an all star Cast
JETTA GOUDAL
ROBERT AMES
CLIVE BROOK
She loved him madly. Yet he was a Spy! Her Country demanded his death! Must she Kill him—?

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

LOWER LIVERPOOL CABLES—PRICES OPENED 16 POINTS LOWER—ACTIVE SPECULATIVE BUYING—RISE OF 31 POINTS—LONG LIQUIDATION AND HEDGE SELLING—PRICES DECLINE 55 POINTS—RALLY OF 15 POINTS ON COVERING—FUTURES 13 TO 24 POINTS LOWER.

New York Sept. 25.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 16 points in sympathy with lower Leverpool quotations which were 6 points higher against an expected rise of 14 points. During the first hour there was considerable speculative buying which not only wiped out the opening decline but prices were pushed 34 points higher from the opening level. As soon as the buying orders were executed, there came increased selling pressure. The fears of killing frost in Arkansas did not materialize and influenced ovtr throwing of specultive purchases. The presence of Southern hedge selling forced prices down and recorded a fall of 55 points from the highest level reached at 11.08 a.m. At this level there was a small rally of 15 points as a result of short covering. The notable feature of day's trading was the strength in October position, particularly due to low stocks and absence of tenders forced shorts to cover. This position was relatively steady and closed at a net decline of 13 points while other deliveries lost 18 to 24 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 18.90c.

The New Orleans features market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 14 points. Spot Cotton prices suffered a decline of 15 to 18.18c.

During the last six days Cotton prices have advanced by about 9 dollars per bale and it remains to be seen whether such a rapid rise fully discounts the reported deterioration in crop condition. The market as a whole believes that some deterioration has taken place and consequently crop estimates are reduced. There is no knowing as to the exact amount of such deterioration but we believe present rise justifies crop ideas of about 14-1/4 million bales. If such expectations are supported by private crop reporting Agencies, it is but natural that we may experience steadier markets in the near future. It is safe to assume that Boll-weevil have failed to do any serious damage and weather experienced since the beginning of the month was rather unfavourable. Reports of Bolls shedding and plants rolling were the general nature of complaints, but it will not be out of place to know that crop conditions during the month of September in the last ten years show a decline of 3 points and during the last five years show a decline of 1.7 per cent from the previous month.

PRIVATE CABLES:

New York October Highest 19.05+.27 lowest 18.50—28 points.

New January Highest 18.97 (11.08 a.m.) lowest about 18.41.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 25th inst.:—

Market advanced on speculation buying, declined in the afternoon on further long liquidation and hedge selling.

Reuter:—Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, later advanced on Western buying and then again, declined on Southern hedge selling.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following New York telegram, dated the 25th instant:—

"Decline due to South selling. Weather mixed."

Munds & Winslew:—"Looks higher in near future."

NEW YORK COTTON.

October	18.65—.13
December	18.64—.19
January	18.57—.22
March	18.50—.18
May	18.46—.24
Middling Spot	18.90—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 25.

October	17.93—.14
January	18.06—.14
Middling Spot	18.18—.15

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	18.90
January	18.80
March	18.73
New York. Noon Call.	
October	18.83
January	18.80
March	18.72
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.	
October	18.07
January	18.18
March	18.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	87.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	102 000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London Sept. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/6
Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/6
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	17/7-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/3

LIVERPOOL

FEARS OF FROST—UNFOUNDED—PRICES OPEN EASY—NARROW MARKET—STRADDLE BUYING—FUTURES 18 TO 14 POINTS HIGHER SALES 7,000 BALES AST INDIA SALES 1,250 BOLES.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Fears of frost being unfounded, the Liverpool futures market opend easy at a rise of 3 points against an expected improvement of 14 points on parity with obernight New York close. The market was very narrow but developed strength during the last hour along with American Cotton Exchanges on straddle buying and closed at a rise of 18 to 14 points. Middling American Spot Cotton quotations were reduced by 3 points to 10.39d per lb. and sales were 7,000 Bales.

East Indian Spot Cotton rates declined 5 points and sales amounted to 1,250 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures ping was rather steady and October closed at 9.76 at a rise of 10 points and January position gained 12 points to 9.67d.

Egyptian futures session was rather quiet and registered a decline of 13 to 17 points. Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot prices were 50 points down at 17.80d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 25th inst.:—

(1) Weather cold. Scattered showers Texas Gulf Coast.

(2) Liverpool market improved on steadie buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) 9.30 a.m.:—"Scattered showers Texas Gulf Coast. Wether much cooler East Belt, ntire Belt generally fair.

8-50 p.m.:—"New York Commission Houses selling.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

	Opening	Closing
September		9.95+.15
October	9.70	9.89+.18
November		9.69+.17
December		9.70+.17
January	9.61	9.69+.16
February		9.68+.18
March	9.63	9.72+.15
April		9.72+.15
May	9.66	9.74+.16
June		9.73+.16
July		9.73+.16
August		9.68+.16
September		9.65+.14
Middling Spot		10.39+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	1,250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.80—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.05—.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.30—.05
Bengal, Good	6.55—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.80—.05
Bengal, Fine	7.05—.05
Oomra, Good	7.00—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.60—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.50—.05
Broach, Fine	8.75—.05
Broach, Superfine	9.00—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

September	16.97—.13
October	17.07—.13
November	17.22—.13
December	17.41—.17
January	17.33—.17
February	17.33—.17
March	17.48—.17
April	17.48—.17
May	17.58—.17
June	17.58—.17
July	17.66—.17
August	17.66—.17
September	17.76—.17
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.80—.50

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London Sept. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment sellers October 42/3

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. 43/

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—Shipment sellers October 45/9

Wheat, Coice White, Karachi.—No offerings.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 25.

T T Berlin on London	20.33-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	29.37
T T Milan on London	92.74
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.11
T T London on Prague	168.62

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Following a decline of 22 points in New York futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 340/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 343/ on scattered buying. At this level there was scattered selling and prices declined and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	341/8
Oomra D/J.	308
Bengal D/J.	272

The Sewri Market is closed to-day.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

December	223.10—1.30
March	223.50—1.40

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Linseed September	10 7 9
Linseed May	10 8 3
Wheat September	7 8 0
Wheat January	8 0 9
Wheat May	7 12 0

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's.

Week ending 22nd Sept. 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	526	1,615	2 [illegible]
Receipts at U. S. Ports	337	1,048	1,539
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	32	90	98
To Continent	129	525	619
To Japan, Canada, etc	15	118	136
Total	176	733	843
Worlds Spinners Takings of			
American Cotton	320	1,661	1,971
Deliveries to Spinners			
Great Britain (All kinds)	51	374	441
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports	767	1,504	
Stocks at American Interior Towns	348	511	
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent	1,140	1,753	
Total	2,255	3,768	
Last week	2,045	3,526	
Difference on week	+210	+243	
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	622	1,106	
	This week	This season.	Last season
Exports of American Cotton to India	Nil	200	1,600

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

"Since 1st September after the Bureau Report, weather has on the whole been unfavourable and the crop has deteriorated in Eastern and Western Belts as detailed in subsequent Government Weekly Weather Reports. Even assuming Government have already made the usual allowance for deterioration in its estimate, it does not appear that the chances are for any material increase. From the consumption point of view, last season will all th epropaganda of big curtailment, world consumed 15-3/4 million bales on an average price of 21.00 cents. Thus, on present prices consumption is not likely to fall below 15 million bales.

We favour moderate purchases now and on any set-backs."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	25-9-28	1260000	1760000
" Yesterday	do	87000	102000
Exports to date	do	849000	874000
Stock at Ports	21-9-28	767000	1509000
" Interior Towns	do	348000	511000
" Liverpool	21-9-28	622000	1106000
Visible Supply	21-9-28	2256000	3771000
Quantity in Sight	do	1615000	2264000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept 26.

Wheat	1,392	Cwts.
Linseed	2,474	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	426	"
Gingellyseeds	152	"
Poppyseed	29	"
Groundnuts	2,879	"
Castorseed	266	"
Rice	43,822	"
Myrabolams	857	"
Cottonseed	3,196	"
Mowraseed	675	"
Gram	2,893	"
Jowar	5,355	"
Maize	31	"
Bajree	595	"
Coal	1,663	Tons.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

9-30 A.M.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Light rains South Texas slightly warmer. West Belt partly cloudy. Balance fair."

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 32/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 0/32 Oct.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. T T 276-1/2
Banks Selling T T 275-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 274-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 936
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950

JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 126-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-1/4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 176-1/4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90-5/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York-London 4.84 15/16 25th inst.
Shanghai-London 2/7-5/8 26th inst.
London-Japan 1/10-5/8 25th inst.
London-Paris 124.15 25th inst.
London-Belgium 34.900 25th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.20 25th inst.
London-Italy 92.75 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 25th inst., £4-4-11-1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 5/16 25th inst., 26 7/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 7/16 25th inst., 26 9/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-5/8 25th inst., 57-7/8 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 3/16 per cent. 25th inst., 4 3/16 per cent. 24th inst.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Cotton:—Some covering at the decline sentiment rather bullish but buyers awaiting further reaction.

Shares:—Mill shares opened easy on account of absence of fresh buying—Some short covering at the decline—Tata Steel shares good support at the decline. Bombay Burmah shares firm. Industrials steady.

Stocks:—Rather steady. Some short covering. Small business.

Exchange:—Tone steady. September and October 1.5 31/32d. American Cross Rates down to 484 15/16.

Money:—Quiet. Bank Rate 5 per cent. Call Money 2-3/4 per cent.

Silver:—London Quiet. India bought. Shanghai Exchange Easy. Locally jobbers scattered selling.—Quiet.

Gold:—Featureless.

Produce:—Short covering and some speculative buying.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent. 25th inst., 4-1/2 per cent. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-3/4 per cent.
3 mos. 3 per cent.
6 mos. 4 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:Quiet.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brockers' Ass. Ltd.)

Bombay, Sept. 26.

SILVER.

London Ready 26/5
London Forward 26/7
America cent 57/8.
China Opening 2/7/4 Closing 2/7/4
Ready 59/6
Bhadon Opening 59/9, Highest 59/9, Lowest 59/5 Closing 59/6.
Tejimundi -/6/
Asoje Opening 59/12 Highest 59/12 Lowest 59/8, Closing 59/9.
Tejimundi 1/3

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Bhadon 21/6
Asoje 21/6/9
National City 21/9/6
N. Manordass 21/9
N. Motilal 21/6/6

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 47.10 Highest. Rs.— Lowest Rs.— Closing Rs. 48/3/6

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 47/10 Highest Rs.— Lowest Rs.— Closing Rs. 48/4.

Cottonseeds January Delivery Opening Rs. 4/6/9 Highest Rs. 4/7/11/2 Lowest Rs.— Closing Rs. 4/7

Groundnutseeds February, Delivery. Opening Rs. 55/12 Highest Rs.— Lowest Rs. Closing Rs. 56/3

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd., Muktsar Sept. 24.

Wheat ready 4/13 5/2
Wheat maghar 5/1
Wheat magh 5/2/9
Wheat Har 4/7/6
Gram ready 4/6 4/10
Gram maghar 4/9
Gram magh 4/10/6
Gram Jeth 3/10/6
Barley ready 3/10
Barley maghar 3/11
Barley Jeth 3/5
Rapseed Bisker 6/5
Gwara Poh 3/2
Cottonseed maghar 3/8/3
Cottonseeds Poh & magh 3/8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SHORT COVERING AT THE DECLINE

SENTIMENT DIVIDED

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Cotton Mill shares opened easy at a decline of about Rs. 5 as it was reported that the Mayor's efforts for the settlement of the Mill strike had once more fruitless There was absence of buying at the opening and Bombay Dyeing decline to 826/4 after opening at Rs. 830/. At this level short covering hardened prices to Rs. 832/8. Faze] opened at Rs. 770/ and after declining to 763/8 rallied to Rs. 773/12. Pearls opened at Rs. 502/8 and declined to 495/ to recover to Rs. 503/12. Century declined Rs. 5/ after opening as Rs. 398/12 but recovered to Rs. 402/8. Tata Iron shares opened easy but improved in the subsequent trading.. Deids opened at Rs. 248/12 and closed at Rs. 253/12 while ordinary shares opened at Rs. 72/8 and after declining to Rs. 71/14 closed steady at Rs. 73/4. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 366/4 and closed at Rs. 371/4

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Sept 26.

	Paid up.	Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100 Ahmed. Advance		380 0 0
50 Apollo		8 8 0
200 Bombay Cotton		241 4 0
200 Bombay Dyeing		832 8 0
200 Fazulbhoy		773 12 0
250 Century		402 8 0
100 Colaba Land		137 8 0
500 Central India Pref		486 4 0
100 Coorla		160 0 0
100 Crescent		146 14 0
250 Currim		190 0 0
500 David		240 0 0
250 Dawn		580 0 0
200 Edward Sassoon		97 8 0
10 E. D. Sassoon		9 12 0
100 Elphinstone		13 0 0
50 Finlay		125 0 0
500 F. Petit		335 0 0
100 Globe		15 8 0
100 Gokak		121 4 0
100 Indian Bleaching		235 0 0
25 Central India		505 0 0
100 Indore Malwa		865 0 0
250 Jamshed Mfg.		37 8 0
50 Kasturchand		16 0 0
100 Khatau		88 12 0
100 Kohinoor		217 8 0
100 Laxmi Cotton		1700 0 0
100 Madhavrai Scd.		8 0 0
100 Madhowji		70 0 0
100 Manekji Petit		1500 0 0
100 Meyer Sassoon		80 0 0
100 Morarji		1700 0 0
200 New Great		245 0 0
100 New City		110 0 0
200 Pearls		505 0 0
250 Simplex		108 12 0
100 Sholapur		6825 0 0
50 Sawan		123 12 0
250 Swadeshi		470 0 0
500 Tata Mill		53 12 0
500 Vishnu Cotton		2700 0 0
BANKS.		
500 Imperial X.D		1457 8 0
50 India X.D.		91 0 0
£5 Eastern		94 0 0
£12.1/2 National Bank		£52-1/2
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ah. Prantej		900 0 0
100 Amritsar Patti		138 0 0
100 Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.		101 0 0
100 Dhond Baramati		101 0 0
100 Guzerat Rly.		91 0 0
100 Hoshiarpur		97 8 0
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.		95 0 0
90 Mandhya Bhon		77 0 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj		97 0 0
100 Sialkote		102 0 0
100 Sindh Lt. Rly		140 0 0
100 Upper Sindh		88 8 0
500 Tapti Valley		721 4 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Ahmedabad Electric		143 0 0
100 Andhra Valley		701 4 0
100 Alcock		353 12 0
125 B. Burma xd.		812 8 0
125 B. Burma No 1 xd.		292 8 0
10 Br. India Insurance		7 4 0
50 Tramway Pref.		70 0 0
250 Bombay Steam		271 4 0
50 Bombay Telephone X.D.		53 0 0
Bundi Cement		24 0 0
100 Indian Cement		371 4 0
100 United Cement		101 0 0

OILS AN CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bombay, Sept 26.

EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil-ready Rs. 675/12 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil-ready Rs. 555/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 157/- per ton.

Mowra Cake ... Ready Rs. 65/- per ton.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept 26.

The Market was practically inactive today being Agiarmi' a Mahomedan Holiday.

Fine White Java Sugar.—

Ready. Rs. 13/12 per cwt.

Transhipment. Rs. 8/7 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Rajput Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Chayebasa Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. August. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. September. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. Jan.-March. Rs. 805 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-2.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-3.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85-1.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97-7.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs.-1.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-1.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/14.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 2nd October Sett:—

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-1-0.

1945-55 Rs. 106.

Tone of Market:—Very steady.

Tone of Market:—Shade Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3 Months 4-3/16 per cent.

6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 1-1/2 per cent.

One month 2-1/2 per cent.

Three months 3 per cent.

Six months 4-1/4 per cent.

Twelve months 4-1/2 per cent.

Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Dull. India bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

American Cross Rate Pressing 4.84-29/32.

Paris Cross Rate Fres. 124.11.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Since 1st Sept.

In fullpressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	14	456	403
Central India	109	878	5,161
Barsi and Nagar	...	193	891
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	557	342
Berar	...	2,171	2,597
Central Provinces	233	3,645	2,250
Total Oomras	356	7,900	11,644
Dholera	...	898	8,937
N.-W. Provinces	...	494	2,322
Rajputana	...	327	3,725
Sind-Punjab	...	...	2,005
Broach	145	747	1,783
Coompta & Dharwar	...	1,019	1,909
Westerns-Northerns	...	1,369	1,921
Cocoanada	...	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	109	5,732
Persian	...	30	964
American	...	514	16,603
Egyptian & African	...	2,945	2,206
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...	...
Total	501	16,352	59,751

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

1st Sept. to 20th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,956	31,469	22,172
Japan & China	6,000	74,177	31,326
Coast Ports	10	1,360	1,569
Up-country by Rail	...	7,309	2,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	24,141	12,952
Total	7,966	138,456	70,361

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Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengthen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

Don't hesitate! The longer kidney troubles are neglected, the harder they are to overcome. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will not fail you. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, backache and other serious results of kidney weakness.

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Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,53,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

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WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Messrs Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market Report, in which they favour the constructive side on all recessions:—

AMERICANS.

"Net over the week values in the New York market are higher by about a cent and a quarter.

In our Report of last week we pointed out that in our opinion the American markets carried much heavier short interests than were generally admitted and the rapidity with which the 18 1/2 cent level has been regained has been due in no small degree to the demand for Contracts from such accounts. A more enduring influence has been increased activity on the part of the Trade, the effect of which has been increased by less pressure of hedge selling from the South. As we have previously remarked prices under 18 cents make a very different proposition to a price level over 20 cents and the last two weeks have provided very definite indications that at the lower figures the spinner is prepared to make provision for more than the immediate future. Six months' cotton bought at under eighteen cents would indeed go a long way towards solving one side of the manufacturing problem, but, meanwhile the Spinner has bought less than in a normal season and very appreciably less than last year. The high price level ruling up to the end of June, followed by an acreage figure sufficiently large to point to a probable supply at least adequate for the season's requirements, beyond any question, decided mills on a policy of "wait and see". The continued consistency of the decline confirmed the wisdom of this policy, until around 17 cents may be not a few Spinners thought that if they waited long enough they would get their cotton for nothing. Meanwhile immediate requirements only were secured and, in a market where, previously speculative short covering had been insufficient to hold prices against Southern selling, the first signs of increased activity on the part of the Trade broadened the demand for Contracts to a point where it could be fulfilled only by a raising of the price level by over a cent.

On both the demand and supply sides the world has had a gentle reminder that the future might not be as plain sailing as was at first anticipated. A week ago the market was at 17 cents not because of the 14 1/2 millions supply indicated by the last Bureau but because of the widespread acceptance of 15 millions as the most likely outturn and possibly 14 millions as the consumption. The Textile figures for August provided a reminder that price levels affect consumption and a pointer by a well-known authority to the ginning figure to be published to-day at 2,310,000 has been construed as bullish. So far it has been said, and correctly so, that ginning figures so early in the season have no significance. If however, any one insisted on their possessing some value then all along they have been bullish in their suggestion that the crop is late. Slowly the market is appreciating the fact that with an increasing frost hazard lateness is not a desirable feature—a somewhat obvious statement but nevertheless one less generally accepted a week ago than to-day.

It being seldom that the same factor is discounted twice and much of the rapidity of the advance having been due to short covering in view of the possibility of a small ginning figure, much of the sting goes out of the actual publication of such a figure, and consequently a certain amount of caution is necessary at present levels. We nevertheless favour the constructive side on all recessions.

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

(In 1000's.)

World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton:—

	Week ending 21-9-1928. This week	Last week
Great Britain	35	36
U. S. A. and Canada	138	113
Continent, etc.	132	49
Japan, China, etc.	15	22
Total	320	220
This Season	1661	
Last Season	1971	

TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS SEASONS.

1927-28	15442
1926-27	17951
1925-26	14893
1924-25	14460
1923-24	11195
1922-23	12308
Bought into Sight since 1-8-1928	1615
Visible Supply 21-8-1928	2255
Stock in U. S. Ports and Interior Towns 21-9-1928	1114
Exports from U. S. since 1-8-1928	733
Including to Japan and China	104
Including to India	2

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

SHIPMENTS.
(1-9-1928 to 20-9-1928.)

	1928	1927
U. K.	1910	3960
Continent	29329	18212
China	7300	3000
Japan	66877	28326
Coast Ports	1360	1509
U. S. A.	230	....
	107006	55007
By Rail	7309	3562
Total	114315	58569
Season's Increase		55746

RECEIPTS.

	1928	1927
Week ending 20-9-1928	5872	14145
Since 1-9-28 to 20-9-28	12931	51287
Season's Decrease		38356

ESTIMATED STOCK.

In Bombay on 20-9-1928	880149
Same time lats year	358235
Increase	521914

ESTIMATED BOMBAY MILL CONSUMPTION.

1-9-1928 to 20-9-1928	500
Same period last year	59714
Decrease	59214

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

We have received the following weekly Bullion Review from Messrs. Devaran Nanjee:—

Our Silver market has remained steady this week, the net change being a rise of Rs. 0.10 over the closing quotations of the last week. The market during the week has exhibited a somewhat better feeling and the prices advanced on Bears covering their sales and on buying by Bazar operators and option-dealers owing to steady rise in the Shanghai Exchange. Shroffs and Commission Houses have remained buyers on declines and sellers on advances. China and American Banks have bought in good amounts and it is believed that a large quantity of Silver is likely to be exported to Shanghai. The market somewhat declined at the close on profit-taking and selling on Calcutta account. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-4 for the first settlement on the 23rd instant and the lowest Rs. 59.2 on the 20th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-2. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/8 higher. The highest price was 2-7 9/16 on the 22nd instant and the lowest 2-7 3/16 on the 19th instant.

The London price is 0 3/8 higher. The market was firmly steady with moderate business passing. China has remained a continuous buyer for shipment and forward delivery Indian Bears covered their sales while America operated on both ways. The New York price is 57 5/8 cents i.e. 0 3/4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 5/8 cents on the 22nd instant and the lowest 56 7/8 cents on the 18th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-0 for ready, Rs. 21-6-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-6-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

Looking to the present situation of the market we are inclined to stick to our opinion expressed last week of making purchases in all easy markets.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £18/15/0

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Sept/Oct. £18/2/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Oct/Nov. £18/2/6
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Sept/Oct. £15/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £18/7/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid Oct/Dec. 28/3
LinseedOil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 28/6

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 25.

Demand Bill, 484.56

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 25.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7. quality), Spot 17-7/16

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 25.

Copper English Best Selected	£68.5/8
Copper, Brazier	£78
Yellow Metal	£65.3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13.5/8
Tin, English Ingots	£222-1/2

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UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN BAY

MONSOON VIGOROUS

POONA Sept 26.

Conditions are unsettled in the North Bay of Bengal and off North Madras Coast. The monsoon has been vigorous in North-east India and East Central Provinces and has extended into East United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Chota Nagpur and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces East, Central Provinces East, Rajputana west, Coorg and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Central Provinces West, Malabar and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are.—Victoria Point, Bassein and Akyab half an inch each: Bhamo three quarters. Mergui, Labhio, Silchar, Cherrapunji and Bogra one and a half: Dibrugarh, Dhubri, and Hazaribagh three quarters: Siwsagar, Shillong and Barisal a half: Chaibasa six: Mymensingh two: Berhampore, Ranchi, Gaya, Naya Dumka, and Gorakhpur one: Benares a quarter: Jagdalpur five: Nagpur one and a half: Kanker a half: Jodhpur one: Gopalpur one Cocanada a half: and Mercara and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast.—Increase in Orissa, and extension in Central Parts of the country and into Hyderabad.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 26.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has extended in the east Central Provinces and into the east United Provinces. There has been local rain in the United Provinces East, Berar, the Central Provinces East, Rajputana West and the Madras Coast North with a few falls in the Central Provinces West, Malabar and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the central parts of the country and lightly to moderately clouded usual in the Peninsula, Gujarat and Rajputana. The air is more moist than usual in Rajputana, and drier in the northeast Punjab, the United Provinces, Mysore and parts of the Madras Presidency. Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces. The hiwhest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forcast.—An extension in the central parts of the country and into Hyderabad.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ajmer	... 0.01"
Jodhpur	... 0.95"
Jaipur	... 0.06"
Amraoti	... 0.16"
Nagpur	... 1.42"
Raipur	... 0.37"
Ratnagiri	... 0.09"
Karwar	... 0.06"
Belgaum	... 0.02"
Mangalore	... 0.10"
Colombo	... 0.06"
Cocanada	... 0.50"

BOMBAY.—
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—
Colaba Observatory ... 0.03"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 85.16" (18.97" above normal)
St. George's Hospital ... 0.10"
J. J. Hospital ... 0.10"
Maximum temperature 87 deg. (1 deg. above normal)
Minimum temperature 75 deg (normal)

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26th September 1928

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.832 inches (.015 below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 773 inches (.022 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.021 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees (.08 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.3 degrees (0.4 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloud= equal 10 5

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches

Total rainfall during the month 9.87 inches

Total rainfall during the year 85.17 inches

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of date 26-9-28 Colaba Point. 0.03" Fort. 0.08" J. J. Hospital. 0.10"

Total since 1st June to dat Colaba Point 85.16 Fort 119.28 J. J. Hospital. 92.11

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point. 58.13 Fort 73.71 J. J. Hospital 58.18.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point. 67.83 Fort 100.91 J. J. Hospital. 82.06

LONDON GOLD.

London Sept. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Banks Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

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So writes a distinguished London physician, and he adds:

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Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-12-E

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intended for breast-fed or hand-reared infants at the weaning period. They promote healthy growth and development. For invalids and dyspeptics they are a stimulating and nutritious food to be taken alone or to supplement and increase the nutritive value of other foods. For the vigorous and strong they yield a light and easily digested diet.

From all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mellin's Food Biscuits

Cut out this advertisement and send it with Six annas in stamps for a sample box to! (mention name of paper.) WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

TEXTILE DEADLOCK TO END SHORTLY

MILLOWNERS AND STRIKE LEADERS MEET IN CONFERENCE

NEGOTIATIONS DRAG ON TILL MIDNIGHT

In spite of the contradiction of the Millowners' Association and Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla on the correctness of our report in regard to the conference between the various parties regarding the settlement of the mill strike, we are in position to state that the negotiations between the leaders of the mill strikers and the representatives of the Millowners' Association are still in progress and that the discussion on Wednesday was carried on in a spirit of give and take and mutual tolerance.

CONFERENCE DRAGS ON TILL MIDNIGHT.

A meeting of the represetatives of the Joint Strike Committee and the Millowners' Association was held on Wednesday morning in the rooms of the Millowners' Association which was atteded by Mr. F. Stone, Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Mr. Dhunjibhoy and two others while the strikers were represented by Mr. B. F. Bradley, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Mr. A. Alve, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, and Mr. Rajah. The discussion continued till 6 P.M. and adjourned till 9 P.M. when they again met in the office of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons at Outram Road, Fort. They again discussed the question of settlement of strike till midnight.

We understand that both the parties have come to a mutual understanding in regard to a Standarisation Scheme which they have been drawing out during the past three days. The negotiations have progressed so well that both the employers and the representatives of the strikers think that Government intervention is not necessary as they could adjust their differences in a spirit of sweet reasonableness. They have agreed to give an increase to time workers, viz: those working on monthly pay as well as the piece-workers. The question of giving five per cent. over 1928 wages prior to strike as a condition of calling off the strike is also receiving favourable consideration.

Can the Acting Secretary of the Millowners' Association now deny that the Conference is trying to come to a settlement on the basis of standardisation as suggested informally in the preliminary letter by the President of the Corporation, which was 25 per 1st month 20 per cent more in the second month, 15 per cent. in the third?

TEXTILE DEADLOCK.

MILLOWNER'S DENIAL.

The Ag. Secretary of the Millowners' Association, in a letter dated 26th inst., states that the report which appeared in our issue of Tuesday regarding "certain terms agreed to at a conclave of three persons consisting of a representative of the Association, a representative of Government and Mr. Jhabwalla is not true." He adds that "there was no meeting and no such terms have been arrived at." He further adds that "the Association has not deputed any representative to negotiate with Mr. Jhabwalla, and it has no knowledge of any 'representative of Government' taking part in it."

MR. JHABWALA'S DENIAL.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla also in a letter dated 26th inst., in referring to our report about the impending settlement of the mill strike, denies the truth of the statement.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Opening Ceremony of New Premises of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd. by the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Cruickshank Road, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28.

University Lectures on the History of Gujarat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat—The economic condition and the trade and manufactures of Gujarat during the Mughal Period—University Bldg., Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Sir J. C. Bose's lecture, University Convocation Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30.

Master Vasant's musical concert, Theosophical Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 8-30 p.m., Mr. K. M. presiding.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on Friday morning, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

"F" WARD D. C. C.

Applications duly proposed and seconded by the members of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee are called forth for 10 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Ward. Applications will be received at the Office of the Committee, Rahim Building, near Parel Tram Terminus till 9 p.m., on Sunday, the 7th October, 1928. In case of contest elections will take place on Sunday, the 14th October, 1928 between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The membership rolls of the Committee will remain open till 10 a.m. on Friday, the 28th instant, and not 9 p.m. as previously announced. Only these members who are on the rolls on or before the closing date will be eligible to take part in the elections. Membership forms can be had at the office of the Committee during office hours.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be kept open from 7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. (S. T.), every day and on Friday, the 28th instant, the office will be kept open up to 10 a.m. (S. T.), as required by the rule of the B. P. C. C.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A paper on "Expense Ratio of Life Insurance Companies" written by Prof. Krishna Bindhu Madhav, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.I. (London), Head of the Mathematical Research Department, Mysore University, will be read to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. in the College Hall, by Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, M.A., F.I.A. (London), of the Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., under the auspices of the above Association.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Professor M. S. Commissariat will deliver the sixth and concluding Lecture of his course of University Extension Lectures bearing on the History of Gujarat in the Lecture Theatre of the University Buildings, South Block, First Floor, opposite Watson Hotel Building, under the chairmanship of Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, C.I.E., to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. The Lecture is open to the public and the subject is "The economic condition and the trade and manufactures of Gujarat during the Mughal Period".

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Dara" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 1st October, 1928.

LOKAMANYA TILAK UTASAO MANDAL.

Under the auspices of above Mandal the public meeting of workmen will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7-0 p.m. (S. T.), near the Chichpokly Station at Chichpokly Sarvajanik Ganapati Utasao Mandap to remove the restriction placed on Barrister Vinayakrao Damodar Savarkar. Mr. S. A. Dange, and Mr. Gadkari will speak. Srijut Sayaji Laxuman Silam will preside.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 26th September, tenders to the amount of £50,000 at 1s. 6 1/32d. ware received and allotted in full. Tenders at 1s. 6d. amounting to £16,060,000 were received and allotted approximately 4 per cent. £750,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 3rd October, 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

RAM MOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the death anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mr. D. G. Vaidya will deliver an address in Marathi on "The Ideals of Ram Mohan Roy" in the Prarthana Mandir, at 6-30 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

TOWN HALL EXHIBITION.

At the request of the general public, the rate of admission to the Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Indian Art will be reduced from to-day (Thursday), with a view of giving advantage to the people of all classes. It may be mentioned that the opportunity given by arranging the present Exhibition is great, for, never before was such an interesting Indian collection—historically and artistically brought together under one roof.

THE MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Roll of the Congress Members of "B" Ward District Congress Committee for the ensuing B. P. C. C. election voting, will be closed on Friday, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m., (S. T.). The members will be enrolled at Swadesh Office, Musjid Bunder Road, on the closing day.

The candidates for B. P. C. C. desirous to stand from "B" Ward D. C. C. C. are requested to send in their application forms duly filled in to the Secretaries before 6 p.m. on or before 2nd October.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "Khandalla" from South and East African ports is due here on Saturday morning, the 29th instant, and will be berthed at No. 18, Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

IN AID OF UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT EXTENSION FUND

TO-DAY'S CONCERT.

There is to be a really fine concert held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). All Bombay's best Europeans and Indian artists will be performing, and this will be a unique opportunity of hearing them all together. A real treat is in store for lovers of really good European classical music. The entrance is absolutely free of charge. A collection for the fund will be made during the interval when all are requested to give their mite.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

At Girgaon, opposite Majestic Cinema (under the auspices of Kudaleshar Brahmin Nivas). Mr. Kher's lecture on All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow, 6-30 p.m. Dr. Patwardhan's Kirtan, 9-30 p.m.

At Fanaswadi, Jagannath's Chawl, "Powade" (ballads) by Mr. Khadilkar, 7 p.m.

At Princess Street, near Asoka Building, Mr. Talpade's lecture on "Freedom" 6-30 p.m., Bhajan 8-30 p.m.

At Matunga (under the auspices of G. S. B. Samaj). Harikeertan by (Sanglikar) Mhaskar Buva.

At Bandra (under the auspices of S. G. U. Committee). Local Mela, 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Kirtan 9-30 p.m.

At Kandewadi, Shenvi Gully (under the auspices of B. S. M. Mandal), Nava Bava Barodkar's Harikirtan, 9-30 p.m.

At Girgaon, Dadiseth Agiari Lane, (under the auspices of Shrimat Jagatguru Sankaracharya Mah, Sankeshwar and Karavir). Narharbuva Patanker's musical performance, 9-30 p.m.

Under the Clock

(BY "XWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1928.

The Simon Seven will be active again in India interrogating and, peregrinating. Only Jo-hukmies will have the audacity to appear before them and give evidence. But nothing daunted they will say at the end of their investigations that they have had a knowledge of the Indian political demand as expressed by all parties and communities.

* * *

Be it noted that they will take care to know what the Congress view is even if Congressmen do not care to appear before them. To Sir John and his colleagues the Nehru Report is an indispensable document. Those who scoff at the Congress and wish to belittle it must have been greatly annoyed with the cable from Sir John asking for copies of the Report.

* * *

And the youth of India will be active too. The leader of the Bombay Youth League has issued an appeal to them in which he asks them "to rally round our tried and patriotic leaders and say to Britain that if she will not give up her present cussedness she must get ready to lose India as she lost America."

* * * *

But let us in India learn from the patriotism displayed by those American pioneers of independence who came out victorious in the fight against Britain.

* * * *

It should be Indian youths' urgent and primary duty to intensify the boycott of British textile goods in India. Such boycott needs to be carried on patiently and against severe odds.

* * * *

And one of the most severe of these odds is the "cussedness" of some of our "elderly" leaders who orate on boycott dressed from top to toe in clothes of foreign make.

* * * *

Tom: "When I married my wife was very fond of 'The Three Musketeers'' and now we have triplets."

Jones: "Good Lord! I am shortly to be married and my fiancee says she is fond of 'The Birth of a Nation.'"

HIGH COURT

CHRISTIAN COUPLE IN A TANGLED WEB

INTERESTING BIGAMY CASE

(Before Justices Mirza and Baker.)

Peter Phillip Saldanha ..... Petitioner

vs.

Olive Aurelia Saldanha .... Respondent.

This was an application by the petitioner for setting aside the order of the First Class Magistrate of Igatpuri who refused to grant permission to withdraw the case against him by his wife Olive Aurelia Saldanha charging him with bigamy under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complainant was married to the accused on 28th June last at Igatpuri according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The next day she read in a Bombay paper that her husband had married one Anne Nazareth before the Registrar of Marriages at Bombay a fortnight prior to this. She, thereupon, filed a case for bigamy against her husband, but subsequently applied for withdrawing the case on the ground that her husband's first marriage was a nullity and therefore she was the only legally married wife. The Magistrate refused permission on the ground that the case of bigamy was non-compoundable under Section 295 of the Indian Penal Code.

The husband appealed to the High Court to get the proceedings stayed and quashed.

Mr. Godinho appeared for the applicant.

It was contended that the Indian Christian Marriage Act applied only to the Christian subjects of His Majesty, and not to Portuguese Catholics, to which community the parties concerned here belonged. The applicant had gone through the first marriage under coersion and misrepresentation before the Registrar of marriages, Bombay, under the above Act which, however, was not applicable to them. The applicant, therefore, 'bona fide' believed it to be a nullity and married the complainant whom he regarded as the only legal and sacramental wife. The applicant, therefore, was not guilty of bigamy and the proceedings should be withdrawn.

Their Lordships rejected the petition observing that they did not wish to interfere at this stage and that the applicant, if he chose, might approach the High Court after the Magistrate's decision.

DR. ANNIBESANT BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY SOCIAL GATHERING

Dr. Annie Besant's 81st Birthday will be celebrated as under. On Sunday, 30th instant, there will be a whole day social gathering at the Theosophical Colony at Juhu. Vegetarian Dinner and Tea will be served in the afternoon. Admission by Tickets which can be had from the Clerk of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpathi. On Monday, the 1st of October there will be a public meeting at the Theosophical Hall, Chowpaty, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Sir Chunilal Mehta will preside. There will be short speeches, music and songs in praise of Dr. Annie Besant. The meeting is open to all.

ASTHMA CURE DISTRIBUTED FREE

Mr. A. Prasad, Private Secretary to Raja of Rehwa Barhaid, Oudh writes:—

Once a year on Sarad Purnmasi day, a sure and certain cure for Asthma is distributed free by Sreeman Raja Saheb Rehwa at Barnapur Dist. Bahraich. Only one dose of this medicine taken on the full moon day of Ashwin, according to the directions prescribed, is sufficient to cure the patient for ever. This year the day falls on the 28th October, 1928, and arrangements for distribution of the medicine have been made for that day. Persons suffering from the disease are requested to come to Barnapur on that day and take the medicine. Barnapur is seven miles from Bahraich Ry. Station (B. N. W. R.), and conveyances of all sorts are available at the Station.

JAWAHARLAL TO PRESIDE OVER U. P POLITICAL CONFERENCE

CAWNPORE, Sept. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been elected President of the U. P. Provincial Political Conference, to be held at Jhansi on the 19th, 20th and 21st October, by the Reception Committee of the Conference, on the recommendations of the different District Congress Committees in the United Provinces.

The Bundelkhand Workers and Peasants Conference will also be held at Jhansi on the same dates as the Provincial Political Conference, under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, the Labour leader of Bombay. Mr. Krishnagopal Sharma and Mr. L. N. Kadam are the Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

SURPRISE ARREST ON EVE OF DEPARTURE.

LADY HAIRDRESSER RELEASED ON BAIL.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

An interruption awaited Mrs. Piasanti alias Mrs. Crete, a hairdresser of Bombay on the eve of her departure to Italy on Tuesday when the Bombay police arrested her at her residence on a complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of some tresses of hair, lodged against her by one Mrs. Yvette Koko, a European lady residing at Mount Pleasant Road.

Mrs. Piasanti was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and was bailed out.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

It was alleged that on or about August 12 last, the complainant went to the accused's shop to have her hair bobbed. A European assistant known as "Nino" attended to her and he was helped by the accused and another servant. After the hair was cut complainant asked for the return of the tresses and the accused promised to return them after making them into a switch. The charges for this work was fixed at Rs. 7.

Thereafter complainant visited the hairdressing shop on several occasions and demanded the tresses back, but accused did not comply with her request. Subsequently accused stated she had misplaced the tresses. The complainant submitted that the accused had thus committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the tresses. She lodged a complaint with the police and had her arrested on Tuesday evening.

"A FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINT."

When the accused was placed before the Magistrate, Mr. Forbes, pleader, on her behalf complained about the frivolousness of the charge and termed the action of the police in arresting her and keeping her overnight in a look-up, as high-handed. Counsel further stated that the complainant had kept quiet for more than six weeks after the accused had informed her definitely that the hair was misplaced by her servant and that compensation would be paid for same. The complainant had now filed a complaint and had her arrested on the eve of her departure with a view to harass her.

Counsel could not understand why the police should have refused to release her on bail although the law allowed it. Counsel applied for the release of the accused on bail.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor did not raise any objection. He applied for an adjournment of the case to enable the police to complete investigations.

His Worship ordered the release of the accused on a bail of Rs. 100 and a surety for Rs. 50 and adjourned the case to Friday.

SIR EDWARD HEADLAM TO HAND OVER CHARGE.

HIS INVALUABLE SERVICES TO INDIAN MARINE

According to a recent Communique, the present Director, Captain Sir Edward Headdlam, Kt., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., etc. will hand over charge of the Directorship to the Flag Officer who arrives from England in November next. It is Sir Edward Headlam who inaugurated the present scheme some five years ago, and has worked it so successfully. He has been most impartial in running his sheers for retrenchment, and some 40 European Officers had to go along with an equal number of Indians—thus proving that he has been most fair, where the cause of Indians were affected. The present position of the Royal Marine is the result of his unique ability and powerful organisation. It will be a sheer pity to lose him at this juncture. So the best way is to attach the Flag Officer to Simla as the Naval Adviser to H. E. the Viceroy from where he can pass orders and be always in touch with the Government of India. This will also solve another important question that arose some four years ago, regarding the techenical expert to advise H. E. the Viceroy on important and intricate questions regarding the Marine. At a juncture when the Marine is being formed into a combatant unit, Sir Edward's services are most essential to put into execution the scheme conceived by himself.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	Sept. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	18.57
To-day's Opening Rate	18.53
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.82
Difference	+.25
Broach Expectation	Rs. 346 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	9.69
To-day's Opening Rate	9.53
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	9.73
Difference	+.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept 26.
Silver Ready	26 4 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept 26.
1st Settlement	59 9 0
2nd Settlement	59 7 0
3rd Settlement	59 11 9

B. B. C. I. FRONTIER MAIL

The B. B. C. I. and N W Railways', Frontier Mail (First Section) leaves Bombay (Ballard Pier) at 12-30 P.M. tomorrow (Friday), with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12-10 P.M. and Lahore at 9-25 P.M. on Saturday and Peshawar at 8-30 A.M. on Sunday.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1928.

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS

Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer's "Indian Constitutional Problems", published by Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Company, is a notable contribution to the literature on the Indian Constitution. In magnitude of scope, scholarly exposition of constitutional principles and mastery of detail in the practical applications of those principles, the book is first of its kind and will not be easily surpassed. The greater part of the substance of the book was the subject of a course of lectures delivered by the author in the University of Madras in the latter part of 1927. But it is evident that the author has since thoroughly revised and recast the matter of the lectures and has made considerable additions to it. It is necessary to state at the outset that the aim and scope of the book are materially different from those of the Nehru Report. The latter makes a specific, irreducible National Demand and makes out a strong general case for it and sketches a rough outline of the demand. In the book under review, however, the author says: "I have no idea of putting forward any complete scheme of constitutional reform. .....The aim which I place before myself is the modest one of drawing the attention of the public to some of the main problems which will have to be considered in a revision of the existing Constitution and placing before them the more important aspects and the principles to be borne in mind." This "modest" aim does not prevent the author from recommending nearly complete responsible Government in the "immediate future." But, he adds "even if responsible Government is not going to be introduced in the immediate future, the discussion of the problems involved in a Constitution providing for responsible Government would still be of advantage; for it is essential that whatever intermediate steps in revision may be taken, they should not be inconsistent with the eventual attainment of the goal."

It is possible to gather from the author's discussion of the lines of constitutional advance his specific recommendations for the immediate future. To begin with the top of the Government ladder, he recommends the immediate abolition of the Secretary of State's India Council "even if no further steps were taken in the direction of constitutional advance." "The Secretary of State must acquire the habit of considering himself the champion of the interests of India and must look primarily to the Government of India for his brief." The author also recommends that the Central Executive should be made responsible to the Central Legislature, except that the subjects of defence and foreign and political affairs may be reserved, during a brief transitional period, in the hands of "non-official Indian members of the Executive Council to be appointed by the Viceroy and responsible to him in the same way as the members of the Executive Council in charge of reserved subjects in the provincial Governments are now appointed and responsible." As regards the provinces, complete autonomy is recommended except that where deemed necessary fresh legislation in respect of law and order and land revenue may for some time be made subject to the approval of the Central Government. The author is weak on the question of the franchise. He does not seem to be kindly disposed towards universal suffrage, but is content with the vague remark that "the franchise should be as broad as circumstances in each province may permit." On the thorny problem of the representation of minorities he is much less definite and convincing. He rightly condemns the evils of communal electorates, but suggests no definite alternative scheme because "on a problem which has hitherto defied all attempts at solution, it is impossible to offer any cut and dried suggestion with any hope of acceptance." It is very curious indeed that the author recommends reservation of seats, "if practicable", for the Anglo-Indians and nomination of a few members to represent the Depressed classes. He prefers nomination because "short of universal suffrage, it would be difficult to devise any scheme of franchise qualifications which would secure the representation of these classes by election."

The most instructive chapters in the book are those which deal with the defence of the country and the Indian States. The chapter on "Defence" is a most lucid and critical review of the present position of the Army in India. Discussing the question of the capacity for defence as a condition of responsible Government, the author points out that the Dominions were given self-government before they were in a position to undertake or even pay for their full defence. But India, says the author, more than pays for her defence. For this reason and in order to be able to undertake all the responsibilities of full self-government she is entitled to demand that she should man and officer her own army. Four chapters are given to the problem of Indian States which is discussed from every point of view. Like the Nehru Committee, the author makes out a strong case to prove that the Swaraj Government of India is fully entitled to exercise all the rights and discharge all the obligations arising out of the treaties with the States that are now exercised and discharged by the present Government of India. He does not think that any scheme of federal union between the States and British India is feasible for the present. For, he says, "one fundamental principle of all corporate organisation is what may be called the rule of the majority, and this principle the Princes have not learned and will not learn." One need not be so very sure of the future in view of the repeated emphasis laid on the principle of introducing self-government in their States by a few Princes of wide and statesmanlike vision. But we shall reserve a detailed examination of Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer's views on the States for a future occasion. Meanwhile we would cordially recommend his book to every serious student of Indian politics. As regards the quantum of reforms he recommends, we can imagine a few being content with less as there are many who insist on something more than is claimed by the Nehru Report. But the chief merit of the book under review is not the constitutional demands it puts forward but the exposition of the general principles governing the demands and the application of those principles to administrative details. One may not agree with some of the author's principles or its applications, but all would agree that his book is a substantial contribution to the literature on Indian politics.

SECOND ACT OF THE FARCE

Sir John Simon has resumed his task of uttering sonorous platitudes about "weaving together the warp and woof of East and West." Of course he does not think it necessary to say whether India appears as the warp or the woof in the Commission. It is enough for him there are Indian Committees to "assist" the Commission. Every speech of Sir John or of his supporters like Lord Reading confirms all the distrust that self-respecting Indians have always entertained about an All-White Commission. Sir John has still the temerity to say that "every organised class with a very few exceptions has set itself most zealously and most thoroughly" to co-operate with the Commission. And Lord Reading chimes in his view that the boycotters "do not represent the large body of Indian opinion." Those who venture to express such views when all the old recognised political institutions of the country and the bulk of the elected representatives of the people in the Councils have disowned the Commission cannot indeed be trusted to do their work on the Commission even with tolerable fairness. It is clear, however, that Sir John would carry on the farce of the Commission and the "Joint Free Conference." And the Viceroy has contributed the "Joint Free Conference" his quota consisting of three members of the Council of State elected mostly by officials and nominated members and six more nominated by him to "represent" the Assembly and sundry other classes. This hotch-potch Committee will no doubt admirably suit the Commission, for both are creatures of the same Government.

In their second cold weather jaunt the members of the Commission are understood to be determined to be socially more active than they could be during their preliminary investigations. Some of them will be accompanied by their wives and to officialdom and its henchmen the peregrinations of the Commission will serve as a great opportunity for showing how hospitable India is to its visitors, however unwanted they may be by the people of India from the political point of view. But the Commission will soon have to realise that the strength of the boycott is not broken. Ingenious attempts will, of course, be made by interested quarters, to impress upon Sir John Simon and his colleagues that the political unity which could acclaim the Nehru Report is a "trumped-up" business and that those who are busy at the game of sowing seeds of dissension between community and community have every hope of continuing their mischievous activity. But responsible Indian political opinion will have no concern with what the Commission is led to believe. The campaign for educating the masses regarding the full implications of the Nehru Report must proceed in full swing. Dr. Besant has already taken the lead in this matter in Madras. Other parts of India must follow suit. That should be the answer of Indian Nationalism to the co-operation of an insignificant number of Indians with the Commission.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE IN PARIS.

ITS UTILITY AND IMPORTANCE TO INDIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

For some time yet the struggle will continue around the ideal of Indian education. Especially will it rage fiercely about scholastic education of a higher order. One young nationalists in fashion would require all the seats of learning to be located in Bharatvarsh. There should be no necessity for any one in search of knowledge to leave this holy land of Rishes.

On the other hand there are, and will come forward, men who would take no denial. They are confirmed inter-nationalists or rather super-nationalists. They are above nationalism, which is, in a sense, only a monstrously exaggerated edition of communalism. They have divergent outlook. They would go to any part of the world in search of knowledge. In fact, as the Prophet of Islam laid down they would go to China in quest of culture. Not till we appreciate what China meant in the 7th century to a traveller from Arabia, can we understand the profound implication of the doubly prophetic injunction.

PARSI PHILANTHROPY.

When our poet Tagore founded his University at Shantiniketan, as usual the Bombay Parsis were appealed to. And quite as usual also, they paid up for a cosmopolitan cause. As a matter of fact, the Bombay Presidency was to the fore. And Prof. Hirji Morris was the soul or sole agent, who by his personal consecration secured over two and a half lakhs of rupees for the institution. A beggar's bowl in hand, a truly religious mendicant, he roamed over Kathiawar from court to court of princelings, stood rebuffs in Maharashtra, and came smiling from a couple of Parsi firms.

I was frankly against the Parsis making large donations to Vishwabharati. And that for two reasons: in the first place, an institution like Shantiniketan located in India cannot have all the facilities, the paraphernelia of research, such as are commended by older Universities in Europe and America. It lacked environs. It lacked the innate enthusiasm which time and not money can supply. The Manuscripts on which the young students, guided by elders are expected to work do not survive in a state of preservation the ravages of India's humid climate. In all India it is only in the dry regions of Nepal and Kashmir, besides spots in Rajputana where they do not crumble to atoms after about eight hundred years.

ADVANTAGES OF FOREIN TRAVEL AND STUDY.

Secondly an Indian proceeding from India to Paris or Berlin, Vienna or New York, or even the despised London, by the mere process of leaving home, sweet home, acquires breadth of vision. There is nothing more solid accomplishment to my mind even from a commercial unilliterian standpoint, there is no sounder education than, a voyage of distance. Think of the Grand Tours of the Mediaeval Christian rulers, or of the earlier Islamic 'Rihalas'; or even of to-day's Japan followed by Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan. There the necessity of travel for the young is fully recognized. (Incidentally, if I had my way I would pull out all the lads from the sink of Yezd and send them off to New York and throw no more money away into the barren deserts and irresponsive hearts of South-West Iran).

There is in the West new and yet hoary amosphere. It is the contact of man with man that widens one's horizon. The circumscribed outlook of "patriotism" cramps and it stunts growth. It palsies the nascent passion for the man and thing foreign. Travel and touch with the foreigner, on the other hand, force interchange of expanding aspiration and show the youthful Indians lands which are beyond Bharat Khand but not beyond God's bounds.

Further to my mind, Shantiniketan was not established on a sufficiently practical basis. It could not secure its continuance after the demise, of its great founder. For these and diverse other weighty reasons, (in the phraseology of Queen Victoria's proclamation) although some of the Parsis came forward to sponsor the movement, nobly shouldered by Prof. Morris, I opposed it and opposed it with some vehemence in the columns of this paper and earned the animosity, quite human, of former friends. But thanks, at last, to the sense of fairness of those who were materially helping Prof. Morris, it was decided that the corpus of the Parsi collections be not sent to Shantiniketan but be deposited with a recognised body in Bombay. The interest alone was to be consumed at the Tagore University.

How far I was correct in the position

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"The demand for Indian national dominion status is a demand in which Indian and British India, Hindu and Mahomedan India, whole-heartedly combine and neither the Indian States nor the Mahomedan community are likely to be grateful to English flatterers who seek to eulogise them by appealing to them as a force antagonistic to the progress of Indian national aspirations."

—LORD OLIVIER.

Close Consultations.

The Executive Committee of the Labour Party in its report to the Annual Conference of the Party to be held at Burmingham on Monday next makes a reference to the Simon Commission and the chances of its securing co-operation from Indians. The reference indicates that the Executive of the Labour Party is dominated by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his clique and is ready to accept knowledge of present political conditions in India from these Imperialist sources. The Executive says that it has been in close consultation with Labour's nominees on the Simon Commission, and it has come to the conclusion, fortified, we suppose, with the personal experience of those two members during their first cold weather jaunt in India, that the opposition to the Commission is due to "misapprehension". The report gives a snub to the Government of India for tactlessly handling the whole issue, but this will hardly mitigate the rigour of the Indian boycott.

Futile Attempt.

The "Times of India" makes a futile and mischievous attempt to land a communal colour to the voting on the Public Safety Bill. It talks of the attitude of the "Hindu political parties" to that measure and finds the attitude "deplorable." but it forgets that nationalist Muslim opinion has declared itself as strongly against this egregious piece of frustrated legislation as the Hindu members of the Assembly whose political opinions are such an eyesore to our contemporary. It is no good raising lurid pictures of an impending invasion into India of communistic doctrines which the people of this country will, it is conveniently presumed, swallow sheepishly and be ready to destroy the "bourgeois regime". As Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru emphasized at Calcutta the doctrine of complete social equality and the fullest political opportunity is good enough for India and Indians have intelligence enough not to be led away by foreign fads.

Three Hundred and Fifty Hours A Year.

In a farewell speech to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council at the party given by the President of that body, Sir Leslie Wilson made a speech full of valuable advice to legislators and particularly to parliamentary whips. One remark of His Excellency in regard to the period of time the Bombay Legislative Council devotes to its duties is of special importance when India is crying out for the introduction of a real parliamentary system. The Legislature, he said, will have to give a great deal more time to its work than it did now. At present it works for about 350 hours a year, excluding Sundays. But what good will the oratory in the Council be so long as an irremovable Executive with its bunch of nominated members and the official bloc can impose its will on the popular representatives? The non-official majority in the provincial councils is a majority only in name.

A Question of Principle.

It is a wholesome principle that doctors who are whole-time Municipal officers should not be allowed to carry on private practice. The Corporation, we suppose, has always acted on this principle. It is, therefore, a surprise that the Commissioner has recommended to the Medical Relief Committee to allow the Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital, to carry on private practice. It is a greater surprise that the Committee has accepted the recommendation. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, in a dissenting minute, has done well to warn the Corporation against the consequences of compromising on a vital principle. He points out that the officer in question joined the Municipal service on the distinct understanding that he would not be allowed private practice. We share Mr. Chandavarkar's surprise that the Commissioner has forgotten the principles he himself laid down.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

SOME PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

(BY S. S. DUBASH).

Said Disraeli once "Educate your masters"—an aphorism that troubles professors and politicians alike. The masses have often proved too hard to digest the gospels of their political philosophers and in youth the learned teachers have caught a Tartar. But the youths of a nation are the masters of posterity, and they claim our attention here.

As University Reforms are on the anvil the problem of youth education in India needs proper consideration at all hands and not less from a man in the street. The warmth of a political tussel for a country's emancipation is not without its disillusions and some potent factors of a solid nation-building are often missed by the frantic reformers and nation builders, of the age. Amongst the grave ills that India has been suffering from, there lies the canker-worm of an education system, unobtrusively consuming the vital energy of her youths and exhausting the potential resources of the nation. Yet, there erists that unpardonable apathy in our country towards this problem of problems, which bids no good for a nation-in-making.

We have largely an illiterate and ignorant populace to count and the few who have been fortunate enough to go in for the education that is given in this country and which perhaps defies any adequate definition or labelling by its adulterated composition, find themselves in a sad plight. The system of education that has only resulted in such a barrenness and poverty—intellectual, moral and material—as we find to-day, after years of expensive trials has something inherently wrong in its nature and demands prompt ditgnoses, prescription and remedy.

Ever since the memorable 'Minute of Macaulay' with the shelving of the vernacular, and enunciation of English as the medium of instruction, Western ideals and culture have been taken as the loadstars of India's intellectual horizon, and the youths of the country now find themselves into a mist of seething discontent and despair, earned after years of training in the 'model' institutions of the Western type here, which are really a caricature of the real stuff.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.

A craze for liberal and literary education is the dominating passion of our educationists, but the vigorous streams of Western thought and culture are here all supplied and polluted with elements that mar the growth of a rich intellectual harvest on the Indian soil. That liberal education that creates and nourishes the master minds of Europe and abounds in products of originality and fertility of human ideas and expression, is not found in India. What we have got is a fetish of it, resulting in our intellectual shrinkage, spiritual slumber and material bankruptcy.

Moreover, an educational system based on principles which discount the real needs and wants of its recipients and display a gross indifference and ignorance of the existing conditions and environments peculiar to the country cannot but prove unworkable and unproductive. Is it not a grim irony that in a poverty-stricken India so large a number of students should be sent up for the liberal and literary education, while the useful and remunerative vocational training be provided for a small percentage of youths? Here there are Colleges of Arts in plenty to adore, daily turning out crude products, labelled with degrees, but for which there is little demand and poor market value. The hard-earned money of the parents, the precious wealth of a poor country, the vast amount of youthful energy have been thus recklessly thrown away after a frivolous pursuit of a kind of education which miserably fails to alleviate the hard-up conditions of the nation or contribute to the healthy growth of the youth or to the country's prosperity.

LITERARY EDUCATION.

The plea of protagonists of liberal and literary education may be briefly considered. It is evident that although a liberal education is recognised by its advocates to be an end in itself and good for its own sake as a precious possession, in many cases it has failed to justify the high value set upon it and has disappointed its possessors in its lack of returns for the price paid for its acquisition in this practical and hard world. It is not a world largely of literary artists and idealists, and few of the liberally-educated can afford to live as contented philosophers and savants on knowledge and book lore. Knowledge, it is true, is good for its own sake and its pursuit is praiseworthy, but the ardent votaries of Apollo and Minerva cannot be many and the true literary aspirants buoyed by real literary fervour and taste, less few to count in the huge regiments of the Bachelors and Masters of Arts that the Indian Universities are turning out year to year. Even some of the best students of literature and pursuants of liberal education find themselves hopelessly strangled on entering life and are helpless in face of its hard realities pressing them on all sides. There is but tough struggle for earning

(Continued on page 10).

PAYING FOR AN EX-SATRAP'S AMBITION

MORE MONEY FOR LLOYD BARRAGE SCHEME

WOES OF RYOTS NARRATED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

Quite unexpectedly to-day's proceedings of the Council were rendered unusually lively and piquant towards the end of the day. The whole day was taken by the demands for supplementary grants. There was a heated debate on the General Member's demand for a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs to cover unbudgeted expenditure on the Barrage Works. In this demand there is an item of Rs. 11 lakhs for additional plant and machinery required for a workshop.

Speaker after speaker attacked the General Member for not supplying the House with the details of such a costly item. The non-official members had another grievance against the Government in respect of this grant. It has been a time hononred practice to submit items of expenditure to the Finance Committee before supplementary grants are brought before the House to cover these items. In this particular case the Government demanded the supplementary grant without the sanction of the Finance Committee. No doubt the Finance Secretary apologised to the House for not bringing the matter before the Finance Committee, but the reasons he gave were far from convincing.

The General Member's attempt to give the House the details of expenditure which the non-official members had demanded was so unsatisfactory that it could bring conviction to none. There was a general desire in the House that the consideration of this grant be postponed for a few days till more details were made available to the House by the Government. The President therefore postponed the consideration of the grant till next Monday.

The Finance Committee will meet on Saturday to consider this grant.

To-morrow the Council proceeds with non-official business. Friday will be observed as holiday on account of Anant Chaturdashi.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

Re-assembling to-day the Council considered the remaining demands for supplementary grants. The President announced at the outset that the Viceroy had given his assent to the Act further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act and the Act further to amend the Bombay Improvements Transfer Act. These two measures were passed by the Council last session.

WOES OF THE PEASANTRY.

Then ensued a lively discussion on the demand for a grant of Rs. 1,53,000 for excavating the Pateji Branch ex-river Indus moved by the General Member. This gave the House an opportunity of ventilating the grievances of cultivators in various parts of the Presidency due to dearth of irrigation facilities. The claims of several districts for irrigation grants were vigorously urged.

A grant of Rs 20,000 was made for the purchase of vaccine for the Civil Veterinary Department.

The General Member then made a demand for a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs to cover the additional expenses required for the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme. The statement of demand said that in preparing the budget estimates for the Lloyd Barrage a lump deduction of Rs. 25 lakhs was made by Government from the Chief Engineer's original demand in order to avoid charges on any possible unspent balances of loan money. The progress of the work in all circles and divisions of the Scheme had so fulfilled the expectations that the deduction of Rs. 25 lakhs was required to be restored with a view to keep the progress of the work. The grant was made.

LLOYD'S FOLLY IN SIND.

During the discussion on the demand for grant in connection with the Lloyd Barrage Scheme several speakers complained that an unusual procedure was followed by the Government in bringing the supplementary grants before the House without the sanction of the Finance Committee. They also complained that no heed was paid to the Report of the Committee that was appointed to inspect the Barrage Works.

The President intervening pointed out that no Committee that he knew of was appointed by the House to inspect the Barrage Works. As regards the submission of supplementary grants to the Finance Committee before they are brought before the Council the President remarked that there was nothing either in the Rules or Standing Orders by which he could force the hands of the Government to submit these grants to the Finance Committee.

Mr. R. T. Harrison, Secretary, Public Works Department, explained that no Committee was appointed to inspect the Barrage Scheme. What had happened was that the Department had invited the members of the House to pay a visit to the Barrage Works. Barring the exception of Mr. Addyman none of those who inspected the Works had submitted any opinion to Government.

FINANCE SECRETARY EXPLAINS.

Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary, explained to the House why the supplementary grant regarding the Barrage Scheme was not put before the Finance Committee before it was brought before the House. The present session, he said, was a very short session and there was no time to summon a meeting of the Finance Committee. However he would apologise to the House for not having put the grant before the Finance Committee.

At this stage a number of points of order were raised by members showing that the demand for supplementary grant in connection with the Barrage Scheme was out of order as it contained items of expenditure which were new and not contemplated in the Budget and of which no details were given in the statement of demand.

Mr. K. F. Nariman relied on a Standing Order that makes it obligatory upon the Government to apprise the House of the details of an item of expenditure which is not contemplated in the Budget but for which a supplementary grant has been demanded.

Mr. Pahalajani suggested that the Government and the non-officials should meet half way and that would be made possible if the demand was postponed for a few days more.

Mr. Lalji Naranji did not want the progress of the Barrage Work to be retained due to their not voting the supplementary grant in proper time. He suggested that within two or three days the Government should make it convenient to supply the House with the details of the additional expenditure and after that the House should vote the grant. But if the grant was kept hanging fire till February next the Presidency would have to meet heavy losses in the shape of overhead charges.

GENERAL MEMBER EXPRESSES REGRET.

The General Member replying to the debate expressed his regret for not summoning the meeting of the Finance Committee before the Council met to consired the supplementary grant in connection with the Barrage Works. Coming to the expenditure on the Barrage Scheme he told the House that they had a financial adviser for the Barrage Scheme whose function it was to scrutinize every scheme before it was brought to the Government for their sanction. The schemes were again scrutinized by the Finance Department before any expenditure was incurred on them. The General Member then gave details of the item in the demand in regard to which points of order were raised in the House. He assured the House that the expenditure on the Barrage Scheme was within the estimates of the scheme and there was no extravagance on the part of the Government.

Mr. Nariman made a motion that the consideration of the supplementary grant regarding the Barrage Scheme be postponed to the next session.

Mr. Lalji Naranji lay upon a compromise. He suggested that the details of the item should be submitted to the Finance Committee any day during the current session and the demand should be considered after that. This was agreed to and the President postponed the consideration of the demand for supplementary grant to Monday next.

At this stage the Home Member read out to the House the latest telegram which he had received from the District Magistrate, Godhra, regarding the situation prevailing in that place. He informed the House that the extra police was posted on the spot to preserve peace and order. A special investigating officer would also be sent as early as possible to investigate the whole matter. He appealed to the members not to be carried away by unreliable news. The matter was 'sub judice', he said, so far as the culprits were concerned.

After two more supplementary grants were made the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav has resigned his membership on the Committee elected by the Council to take part in the Joint Conference of the Indian Statutory Commission. The vacancy thus caused in the Committee will be filled by a fresh election which will take place to-morrow.

SIR CHIMANLAL HITS BACK

LORD READING'S UNTRUE STATEMENT

WHY INDIANS BOYCOTT SIMON TEAM

BOMBAY Sept. 26.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a statement to the Press says:—

Referring to the section of Indian public opinion that has advocated abstention from any participation in the work of the Simon Commission, Lord Reading, speaking at a lucheon given to the members of the Commission, is reported to have described that section as a section "trying to range itself always in hostility to the Government."

This illustrates how even the responsible statesmen are liable to ignore incontrovertible facts and be unfair to those by whose opposition they feel annoyed and embarassed. Among the section advocating abstention from participation in the work of the Commission are to be found prominent leaders of the Liberal Party, which party in spite of the strong wave of non-co-operation that swept the country in 1921 stood by the Government and worked the Reforms, because they honestly believed that that course was in the best interests of the country.

AN UNTRUE STATEMENT.

Among the abstainers are to be found Lord Reading's own Law Member, also a former Law Member of the Viceroy's Council and ex-Member of the Council and Ministers in almost every province, who are even to-day closely co-operating with the Government in all other matters except that of the Commission. To describe them as people trying to range themselves always against the Government is very unfair and stating what is not true. They have, after great deliberation and very reluctantly come to the conscientious conclusion that they cannot co-operate with the Simon Commission. They have done so not because they are against the British connection or do not recognise the authority of Parliament to determine the future constitution of India or because they are hostile to the Government.

It is not necessary to repeat their reasons for such abstention, for they are well-known. They have objected to the constitution of the Commission excluding Indians therefrom and are of opinion that the Committee of the Central Legislature as well as other committees do not constitutionally and legally get that equal status with the Commission that it is pretended they get. They have made every effort to get a solution of the deadlock, but they have failed. If the Commission and Government are content to have the assistance and co-operation of the men who have been elected to the various committees. They are easily pleaded. One has only to look at the names of the persons elected and nominated, and it is not difficult to judge how far they represent informed and intelligent Indian public opinion. These Committees have in almost every case been elected by a majority of the official block and the nominated members.

One sympathises with Sir John Simon and his Commission that their report will always carry the fatal infirmity that it was arrived at practically 'ex parte' so far as politically minded India is concerned and further their recommendations when translated into an Act of Parliament will start with the greatest handicap, namely the want of acquiescence of the natural leaders of the country.—A. P.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE PIQUED

U. S. TO PROCEED WITH CRUISER PROGRAMME

ANSWER TO FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Washington.—The State and Navy Departments are putting the finishing touches to the reply to London and Paris with regard to the Anglo-French naval compromise. It is learned that President Coolidge is drawing attention to the future naval programme of the United States. A somewhat pointed declaration has been issued from Whitehouse to the effect that President Coolidge is proceeding on the assumption that pending the Naval Bill, authorising the construction of fifteen cruisers and one aeroplane-carrier will be passed by the Congress at its next session. The Bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, but was shelved by the Senate at its last session largely owing to the strong criticisms of the various Church and Peace societies. It is now believed that President Coolidge, piqued by the supposed Anglo-French accord, intends to push the measure as soon as the Congress is convened.—Reuter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S MOTHER DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Lord Birkenhead's mother died this morning.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT AND GODHRA RIOT

INVESTIGATING OFFICER TO BE SENT SHORTLY

(From our Special Representative)

POONA Sept. 26.

The Home member to the Bombay Government read to-day the report of the District Magistrate, Godhra, regarding the Godhra riots. He made the following statement:—

"I think Hon'ble members will see from the statement of fact and of measures taken, that everything possible is being done to maintain the peace, restore confidence and bring the guilty to book. I have already informed Hon'ble members and the local authorities that any reinforcements or Assistance which the situation demands will be supplied by the Government. Extra Police are on the spot and a special police investigating officer is being sent immediately.

The measures taken by the District Magistrate have been effective. As will be seen from the fact that, in spite of alarm and rumours, not the slightest injury to any one on either side has taken place since the day and time of the offence.

The facts regarding the alleged firing have been explained in what I have already read. This firing was not either by the Police in suppression of the riot, or as far as can be seen, directed by either party against the other. This will explain the answer which I gave to certain questions two days ago, that the Government had not received any information of the firing and that they believed that if such firing had occurred it would have been reported.

I would appeal to Hon'ble members not to be carried away by the series of telegrams which they are receiving, as they are aware that the gentlemen who has sent the latest and others of these is suffering from serious injuries and if confined to the Hospital. His information must therefore be secondhand and distorted by himself. This is a case where are giving way to panic would be most indivisable and it would be still more undesirable to attack the officers of the Government, who far from scowing indifference have been taking all the measures I have described to meet the necessities of the situation. I trust that Honourable Members will in view of this full and lengthy statement of the state of Afraars, by assured taht every necessare has been and will be taken both by the local authorities and by the Government".

POPULARISING SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

LALA LAJPATRAI AS PUBLICITY OFFICER

MR JAYAKAR A SCO-OPTED MEMBER

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

It is understood that a meeting of the Nehru Committee held today decided to hold an All Party convention at Calcutta on the 15th December. The Committee appointed Lala Lajpatrai to be in charge of the publicity campaign on behalf of the Committee and also resolved to appoint a sub-committee consisting of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, with Mr. Jayakar as a co-opted member to dispose of the references made to the Committee by the All Parties Conference.—A. P.

DR BESANT'S PARTY SIR T B SAPRU

MADRAS Sept. 26.

Dr. Besant gave a garden party in honour of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru this evening at Adyar, the large number of guests including Judges of the High Court and prominent lawyers. Sir Tej Bahadur leaves on his Southern tour tonight.—A. P.

PUNJAB STUDENT CONFERENCE

LAHOR Sept. 26.

A conference of Punjab Students, the first of its kind, will be held at Lahore on the 6th and 7th October under the auspices of the Lahore Student's Union. Dr. Muhammad Alam, M. L. C. write preside.—A. P.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION OF LABOUR

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS TO FIGHT NEW ACT

STRIKERS REFUSE TO RESUME WORK

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Melbourne.—A fresh crisis is threatened in the waterside workers' dispute. A big Inter-State Conference of Maritime and Transport Unions has decided to endorse the Men's Union's order to return to work, but it is now planning an all-Union movement to fight the Transport Workers Act, which the delegates described as "conscription of labour."

It is reported from all over the country that there is no likelihood of the Trade Unionists registering under the Act.

Over 3,000 "volunteers" have now enrolled at the ports, including 1,300 here.

The waterside workers at Brisbane have rejected by an overwhelming majority the ballot decision to resume work.

The dockers at Adelaide have declared the strike off.—Reuter.

MEXICO'S PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR ELECTED

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Mexico City.—The joint session of the Senate and the Chamber elected without opposition Mr. Emilio Gil, Minister of Interior(as provisional President of Mexico until 5th February, 1930. Mr. Gil recently announced that he would support the policy of President Calles to enforce religious laws throughout the country.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS' COMBINE

SHAREHOLDERS AND LOANHOLDERS SUPPORT

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A special meeting at Oldham of the members of the Lancashire Shareholders and Loanholders' Protection Association unanimously supported the scheme to form a combine of fourteen cotton spinning companies to be known as Spinners' Combine Limited with capital of 25 million sterling in pound shares.—Reuter.

MADRID IN MOURNING.

40,000 MOURNERS PAY LAST RESPECTS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Madrid.—The whole City is in mourning. Over 40,000 knelt in streets to pay their respects on the occasion of the funeral of the victims of the theatre fire who now number 110. A representative of the King, the whole Cabinet and the Diplomatic corps marched in endless procession to the cemetery. There were several carriages loaded with wreaths. All were buried at public cost. Cinemas and theatres are closed.

KING ALFONSO ATTENDS FUNERAL MASS.

London.—King Alfonso who learnt of the theatre disaster in Madrid on his arrival at Euston from enjoying a holiday in Scotland attended a funeral mass for the victims at West End, after which he drove direct to Victoria Station to catch Continental train to Spain.—Reuter.

MADRAS MTSLIMS' MEMORANDUM TO NEHRU COMMITTEE

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Several Muslim members of the Madras Legislative Council, in a memorandum to Dr. Ansari, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar regarding the Nehru Report. While holding special protection for Muslims unnecessary in the major provinces where Muslims are in a majority state that in provinces where they are in a minority such as Madras, special electorates giving them the same proportion of seats as under the Lucknow Pact are quite essential. They stand by the Lucknow Pact so far as Madras Presidency is concerned.—A. P.

LADY IRWIN SAILS FOR INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Lady Irwin, Simon Commission and Sir Selby-Bigge of Hartog Committee will join Maloja at Marseilles.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION AT MUNITION DEPOT

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Melilia.—Forty persons have been killed and 200 injured in an explosion at the munitions depot at Fort Cabriripas.—Reuter.

GAMBLING DEN TURNED INTO INFERNO

7000 PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS

THOUSANDS OF HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE IN HANKOW

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Hankow.—Seven thousand are homeless as a result of the fire which broke out yesterday morning at a gambling den in the native city, gutted 2,000 houses and shops and razed one of the principal streets in the Chinese city to the ground. Seven bodies have been recovered and it is feared that many have been drowned in jumping into the ponds to escape the inferno.—Reuter.

24 INDIANS DIE.

TRAGEDY ON S. S. "SUTLEJ"

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Durban.—24 Indians died on board the repatriation ship "Sutlej" which called here on voyage from George Town, Demorara, South America to Calcutta. The "Sutlej" has 775 Indians on board, and these were employed at George Town as indentured labour on sugar plantations.—Reuter.

SIR J. SIMON.

"UNDERSTANDING INDIAN VIEW-POINT"

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Sir John Simon was entertained at lunch by the Aldwich Club, Lord Reading presiding. Viscount Burnham, Sir Harcourt Butler, Lady Chatterjee, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. McCurdy, and Lord and Lady Winterton were among those present.

Replying to the toast of his health, Sir J. Simon expressed deep satisfaction that the plan of Indian Committees assisting the Commission's investigations was now generally approved and paid a tribute to the public spirit of distinguished Indian politicians rendering this aid. He emphasised that the Commission entered on their part of the enquiry "deeply impressed with the importance of understanding the Indian view-point with open minds and warm hearts. We are sincerely anxious to be of what service we can to India and her peoples."

Sir J. Simon emphasised that the Commission was an absolutely united body and never had there been the smallest difference between them. He paid a tribute to the bold and clear pronouncement of Mr. MacDonald in February and the Labour Party's approval of the Commission.

Lord Reading, proposing the success of the Commission, said that it would be idle to pretend that the section still refusing to co-operate was unimportant, but it would be equally idle to fail to recognise that there was a large body of the same opinion which was inarticulate and unorganised, but which held steadfastly and loyally to the Government of the King-Emperor.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S TELEGRAM TO SIR J. SIMON

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

A communique states: The Viceroy has sent the following telegram to Sir John Simon:—In your telegram of the tenth September you requested me to invite the Council of State to elect its proportion of the members to the Central Committee which will sit with the Indian Statutory Commission and to complete the composition of the Committee in such a manner as I might think most appropriate. I have to inform you that the Council of State has elected Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Arthur Froom, and Raja Nawab Ali Khan as its representatives and that I have invited the following gentlemen also to serve on the Committee, who have intimated their willingness to do so: Sirdar Shivdevsingh Uberoi, Nawab Zulfiear Ali Khan, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Dr. A. Suhrawardy, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah. I have thought it right to adhere, as nearly as circumstances permit, to the original plan of a Committee composed of members of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature, and, a accordingly, in completing the composition of the Committee, I have confined my choice to members of the Legislature who are desirous of co-operating in your enquiry. I have invited Sir Sankaran Nair to act as Chairman of the Committee."—A. P.

MADRAS Sept. 26.

Mr. Gallaghan, Manager of Government House, who was formerly an Inspector of Schools, has been deputed by the Council of the Anglo Indian Association of Southern India to give evidence on their behalf before the Hartog Committee.

ALLEGATIONS OF OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE

Mr. Mukadam's Account of Godhra Fracas.

"DEEP-ROOTED MUSLIM CONSPIRACY"

COLLECTOR UNMOVED BY APPEALS

Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M. L. C. has sent the following telegram to his colleagues in the Bombay Council regarding the Godhra riots:—

Sorry am still unable to sit in the bed. Kindly excuse my absence. There is deep-rooted conspiracy of Mahomedans to murder certain prominent Hindus. 18th morning Mahomeden baiches were moving in the bazaar and Hindu locality. Near Police Chowky No. 2 Sub-Inspector of Police saw hundreds of Ghanchis. A painted cow was tied down there to be killed. Sub-Inspector did not inform this fact to the Collector nor he dispersed the swelling crowds of Mahomedans. I wrote three chits to the Collector and Shah wrote one informing him of the serious situation and requesting him to have a look at the city scenes. Neither he took trouble to leave his bungalow nor he sent a reply as he said he would. I had also informed the Collector that a big crowd of Mahomedans had collected near my house and requested him to do the needful. To this also no action.

POLICE INDIFFERENCE.

"Police did not stop thousands of Mahomedans moving in the Jains' religious procession actually abusing females, insulting religion and God. Band was stopped at places asked by the Police Officers who accompanied the procession. The procession though obstructed and troubled by Mahomedans reached its destination, but as pre-arranged brickbats were thrown from Mahomedan houses. Males and females were roughly handled by Mahomedan hooligans. Hindus were beaten in Desaiwada by entering their houses even, their conspiracy of killing us was not complete. Myself and Mr. Shah were not in the procession at all. We were at Dr. Manecklal's house receiving information of the procession. We learnt that at least Mahomedans created a riot near Sadanus house. We thought it proper to go to the District Magistrate and request him at least now to do the needful. Some batches were waiting at the Civil Station Road. Myself and Mr. Shah and other three friends were passing the Pinjariwad, when we were surrounded on all sides by Mahomedan hooligans. Abdullah Bhagat, Bench Magistrate, gave me the first blow on my arm and then the beating began. We were mercilessly beaten and got injured. When the hooligans saw some Hindus running to protect us they left us there. I have made a statement to this effect before the Magistrate. Several others have made statements corroborating this. Still Abdullah Bhagat is not arrested. After I was taken to Hospital the Collector took Abdullah Bhagat in his motor and moved in the city. The Mahomedan Police of Godhra is openly with the Mahomedan hooligans. The Superintendent is also a Mahomedan. According to the proclamation of the Collector that no one should carry any stick or weapon with him, the Mahomedans in a big crowd of nearly five hundred people moved at night on 20th with lathis and Dharias bawling out Din Din and Allah-o-Akbar. Efforts were made to make an attack on the hospital ward, where I and my friends are lying, by Mahomedans. The Police is mostly Mahomedans and instead of helping, they have proved the supporters of the Mahomedans in their this mission.

MAHAJAN DEPUTATION.

"Mahajan deputation waited on the Collector, but returned disappointed and dejected being convinced that somehow or other the Collector is leaning towards Mahomedans. The deputation of pleaders of this district waited on him but they were also hopelessly dejected and disappointed. Nearly five hundred Mahomedans disobeyed the order and moved in the city at night bawling Din Din and Allah-o-Akbar and carrying with them injurious weapons. Not a single Mahomedan is yet arrested. Not a single Hindu is allowed to pass with a small stick in his hand. Hindus here feel that they are under the Muslim Raj of the worst type. Every leniency is shown to Mahomedans by the Officials. They are being pampered and cajoled. The Collector called a round table conference yesterday, but without any result. Officials are experts in whitewashing things where they wish.

TRUE REPORTS WITHHELD.

"Efforts are being made to show to the Government that there are no hardships and difficulties to the Hindus. True reports are not sent to the Government and the Government will not be in a position to know the situation unless an independent committee of enquiry is appointed. I am prepared to prove every word of this telegram. The position of Hindus is not still safe. The murder of Mr. Shah is taken by the Officials so lightly that any man with cool brain will feel. I hope my Council Colleagues will move the Government to do the needful. People will not be at rest unless and until the present Collector and the Superintendent are transferred immediately. Again I sound a note of warning to the Government that there is a deep-rooted conspiracy and the result will be merciless massacre of Hindus. Please ask Government to set aside at this critical juncture false departmental prestige in the interests of those they rule. Prestige lies in righting the wrongs. Kindly write what you do."

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The ninth annual meeting of the shareholders of the New India Assurance Co., Ld., was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla presiding. The chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1928, which stated among other things:

The net premiums amounted to Rs. 46,60,837-13-7, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,28,093-12-1 as compared with the previous year, the reduction being mainly due to curtailment of American business. The net claims, paid and outstanding, amounted to Rs. 25,74,582-3-2.

Commission, Expenses of Management, etc., show a reduction, being 36.9 per cent of the premium income, as against 38.5 per cent. for the previous year. The Account shows a surplus of Rs. 6,50,011-14-6, out of which an amount of Rs. 3,50,011-14-6 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account; and Rs. 3,00,000|- has been added to the Reserve Fund. The Reserve for unexpired liability remains at 40 per cent of the premium income for the year, and the Additional Reserve is Rs. 10,00,000|-. The combined Reserves equal 61.4 per cent of the premium income, an appreciable increase over the ratio of 53.5 per cent of the previous year.

The net premiums amounted to Rs. 18,14,288-0-2, showing an increase of Rs. 6,31,940-11-8 as compared with the previous year, and the net claims, paid and outstanding, to Rs. 12,28,080-8-4. To provide for the heavy increase in premium income, and in order to build up the Marine Insurance Fund, an amount of Rs. 4,00,000|- has been transferred from Profit and Loss Account. The Fund now stands at Rs. 16,39,496-1-8, which is equal to 90.3 per cent of the premium income, as against last year's ratio of 80.2 per cent.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

The approximate Interest earned by the Revenue Accounts has been credited to those Accounts proportionately. The remaining Interest, plus Transfer Fees, amounts to Rs. 6,47,535-12-9. An amount of Rs. 3,50,011-14-6 has been transferred from Fire Revenue Account, and Rs. 33,948-12-2 from Accident Revenue Account. After transferring Rs. 4,00,000|- to Marine Account, providing for all other outgo, and bringing in the balance of last year amounting to Rs. 1,02,190-1-6, there remains a balance of Rs. 5,98,412-11-8 which the Directors recommend shall be dealt with as follows:—

Payment of a dividend at the rate of Re. 1|- per share which will absorb an amount of Rs. 4,74,737|-, leaving Rs. 1,23,675-11-8 to be carried forward to next account.

The report was adopted, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Sir Pheroz Sethna and Mr. D. F. Batliwalla were elected directors for the ensuing year.

HOISTING OF NATIONAL FLAG

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

POONA, Sept. 26.

The Poona City Municipality yesterday adopted a resolution to Hoist the National Flag on its office in Ray Market.—A. P.

LAW OF SUCCESSION AMONG HINDUS

"ELDERS" DISCUSS RIGHTS OF SON'S WIDOW

COUNCIL OF STATE ADJOURNS 'SINE DIE'

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Council of State held its last meeting of the autumn session to-day The only business to be transacted was Sir Sankaran Nair's Bill altering the order of a Hindu dying intestate for the benefit of female relations.

At question time replying to Sir Phiroze Sethna Mr. B. G. Glancy said that no continental country had abolished passports. His Majesty's Government, however, had come to an agreement with certain continental States for mutual abolition of visas and India shared this privilege, in that British subjects and British Indian subjects were allowed to proceed to such States without visas.

ORDER OF INHERITANCE.

Sir Sankaran Nair moved consideration of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee to alter the order in which certain heirs of a Hindu male dying inestate are entitled to succeed to his estate. This Committee consisting of the Law Member, Sir Sankaran Nair, Messrs. A. N. Sinha, R. P. Mookerjee, Ramsarandass, N. P. Ashthana, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Mr. G. S. Khaparde and Mr. Ramdas Pantulu recommended the passage of the Bill with some changes which they considered did not require republication of the Bill. They discussed at length the expediency of inserting "A son's wife" at the head of the order of succession set forth; but opinion having been divided they decided not to make the insertion. They also expressed the the opinion that it was unnecessary either to give retrospective effects to the provisions of the Bill or to defer its coming into operation and they therefore omitted reference to the date on which succession opens.

MR. MOOKERJEE'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Sankaran Nair's motion for consideraton of the Bill having been adopted Mr. Ramprasad Mookerjee moved an amendment the effect of which was that the son's widow should obtain superiority of claim over the son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister and sister's son who would rank next in order of succession after a father's father and before a father's brother.

Mr. Mookerjee contended that a son's widow occupied a peculiar position and was denied all rights. She took the gotra of her husband and became sapindaja.

SIR SANKARAN'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Sankaran Nair opposed the motion, holding that the position of widows stood in a different footing from that a females having blood relations. Opinion on this matter had not been fully collected and the insertion of this right was premature. They had to decide the question whether they would give a widow absolute or qualified estate. It was not for want of sympathy but a number of questions had to be considered before making this amendment.

RIGHT OF SON'S WIDOW.

Mr. Khaparde supported Mr. Mookerjee's motion declaring that Hindu social reforms were proceeding with piecemeal legislations. He held that a son's widow was also a blood relation according to Hindu Dharmashastras.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan explained the attitude of Musalmans who would remain neutral on such legislations and he hoped that Hindus would do the same when the question of amending Moslem Law was taken up.

Mr. N. P. Asthnana opposed the amendment but asked the Mussalmans and Officials to record their votes.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Mr. U. Das, Law Member, explained Government's neutrality on the question and said that the question of succession of a son's widow had not been circulated and opinions obtained.

The motion was defeated by fourteen votes to nine, a large number of members remaining neutral.

MR. PRASAD'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Mahendra Prasad moved an amendment to the effect that sister's son should be eliminated from the order of succession. The amendment was opposed by Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. Ramprasad Mukerjee and Asthana and was supported by Mr. Khaparde but it was lost.

A proviso to clause two added by the select committee read "provided that a sister's son shall not include a son adopted after the sister's death". This Mr. Ramprasad Mukerjee wanted to amend into "sister's son shall include the adopted son provided such adoption is made by the sister and her husband jointly or by the sister after her husband's death." This too was lost after opposition.

On the motion of Mr. Das the House agreed to correct the drafting error by which clause three of the Bill was amended making it clear that nothing in the Act shall vest in the son's daughter, daughter's daughter or sister an estate larger than or different in kind from that possessed in the property inherited by her from a male according to the school of Mithakshra Law by which the male was governed. No other amendment was made and the Bill as amended by the Council was carried and will be laid before the Assembly in the Delhi session.

COUNCIL ADJOURNED.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah informed amidst laughter that there was no more business, and the President adjourned the Council *sine die*.—A. P.

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

BONUS OF RS. 50 PER SHARE

A meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld. was held on Wednesday afternoon to adopt the report of the Consulting Actuary as at 31st December 1927 showing a profit of Rs. 11,94,716. The chairman Mr. H. B. Warden in moving the adoption of the report said:—

"Gentlemen, I now come to the actual results of the Valuation, and I am sure you must be extremely gratified to note that the profit reported by our Consulting Actuary is Rs. 77,94,716 as compared with Rs. 51,04,597 disclosed on the occasion of the last Valuation—an increase of practically exactly 50 per cent— and one very satisfactory feature of this is that as a proportion of the Triennial Premium Income, the profit disclosed on this occasion shows a ratio of over 24 per cent. as compared with 21.5 per cent. for the Triennium ending 1924.

The mode of distribution as set forth in the Consulting Actuary's Report is proposed to be modified in regard to the allocation of the Shareholders' portion of the profits of Rs. 7,50,000 by a proposal to pay out of the Bonus to Shareholders of Rs. 100 per Share as recommended, a Cash Bonus of Rs. 50 per Share, and to capitalise the balance of Rs. 50 per Share instead of capitalising the whole amount of the Bonus as has been suggested by the Consulting Actuary to meet the views expressed by some of our Shareholders on the occasion of the last Annual Meeting that the Shares should be made fully paid up out of the profits at the earliest possible opportunity. Your Directors however considered that it would best meet the wishes of the great majority of our Shareholders if a portion of the Bonus were made payable in cash, and the procedure adopted in regard to dealing with this Bonus on this occasion will therefore be the same as was approved on the last occasion, the only difference being that the Cash Bonus will be increased from Rs. 30 per Share to Rs. 50 per Share. Our Shareholders particularly must be very satisfied with the results of the Valuation which enable the Company to declare not only a higher Bonus but a Dividend for the next three years increased to Rs. 50 per Share as against Rs. 30 per Share during the last three years.

The final result of the distribution is that taking into account the Interim Bonus paid on Policies, which became claims by maturity during the Triennium, out of the total profit of Rs. 77,94,716 the Policyholders are being allocated Rs. 67,89,717 and the Shareholders Rs. 7,50,000, making a total distribution of Rs. 75,39,717 and leaving in the Contingencies Reserve Fund a sum of Rs. 5,24,083. Out of this amount your Directors recommend, following the usual practice, a grant to be made to the Pension Fund for the Officers and Staff of the Company, and on this occasion they recommend that the grant should be Rs. 1,00,000, and a Resolution to this effect is being placed before you.

Gentlemen, the rate of Bonus now to be declared is bound to result in a still further impetus in the rapid expansion of the Company's business, and judging from the results of our business for the current year to-date I am quite sure that the increase in the New business for the year will prove greater than that shown on any previous occasion and an excellent beginning for the current Triennium.

The report was adopted and various resolutions regarding the payment of bonuses were approved and adopted.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Treasury Bills Sales up to 25th instant were as under:—

Total amount of six months' Bills tendered was Rs. 3,23,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 97-8-3 and above aggregating Rs. 1,04,25,000 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 97-8-0 to the extent of about 28 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amout accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000. Average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 97-8-2. Tenders for six months' Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 2nd October 1928. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 5th October 1928. Other conditions are as usual.

GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL TO M. L. C'S.

HOMILY ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

SPEECH AT COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S "AT HOME"

A large number of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council was present at the "At Home" given by the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, President of the Legislature, to His Excellency the Governor at Poona. In the course of his speech responding to the toast proposed by the President, Sir Leslie Wilson said:—

The position of the head of the administration of provinces in India differs from any other such position in the world. He is a mixture of the Constitutional and Autocratic head. His duty is to pay due attention to the wishes of the people as expressed by the votes of their representatives yet he has the power, in most important matters, of overruling such opinion expressed in that manner. When one realises that, during five years—a by no means inconsiderable period—on no occasion have I had to exercise that overriding authority, then I think I am justified in saying that the relations between the Legislature and the Administration have been of a friendly character.

NO EASY PROCEDURE.

You, Mr. Dehlavi, have, however, in a most interesting speech, dealt with many aspects of the labours of our Legislative Council, viewing the work of the Council from the exalted position you hold in that body. As Chief Whip in the House of Commons it was my obvious duty to be fully acquainted with the procedure of that Assembly—a by no means easy task, for much of the procedure is laid down in no book, but is based on precedent, and on rulings of the Speaker of the day, or of Speakers of the past. This fact, in itself, is ample evidence of the importance of rulings given by Speakers or Presidents of Legislative Bodies, and I have always thought it rather unfair on the President here when he is suddenly asked to give a ruling on a somewhat complicated question, when he might have been given private notice beforehand that the Member concerned intended to raise it. That is done in England whenever possible, and, of course, points of order must arise in the course of debates, and they do—perhaps more frequently than is either desirable or necessary—but they are generally of such a character that, with a full knowledge of the rules, the President can generally dispose of them at once.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

When I come to the question of freedom of speech, I am discussing a problem which has faced every Legislative Body in every part of the world. There are always, in every Assembly, one or more members who are convinced that no debate on any subject, whether they are fully acquainted with or entirely ignorant of the question under discussion, can be complete without their addressing the House, often at considerable length. The Speaker can insist on relevancy, but no one can make a dull speaker interesting, or silence one blessed or cursed with exuberant verbosity. Only the House itself can, in many marked ways, show its displeasure, and, in my opinion, it has every right to do so, so long as no member transgresses parliamentary manners.

LONGER TIME OF SITTING.

The reason why so few resolutions in comparison to the number on the order paper, are reached, is, as the President says, shortness of time, and this question of the length and duration of sessions will shortly become one of great difficulty in the Presidency in particular, and in India generally. It is absolutely certain that a great deal more time will have to be spent in the work of the Legislative Council if it is to carry out its duties efficiently. At present, the Council sits roughly for three months in the year and its sittings last each day for only 4-1/2 hours—that is to say, excluding Sundays, about 350 hours a year. It is, of course, unfair to compare this with the work of an Assembly like the House of Commons, but there the House sits for approximately at least eight months a year, and sits daily from 2-45 to 11-30, and often much after that latter hour. I know the difficulties which Honourable Members find in getting away from their homes, and the distances so many have to travel; but it is not possible, with the ever growing amount of Parliamentary work, and with the certainty that that work must increase in great volume in the future, that the work will be done at all unless there is change—and I am quite convinced that Members will very soon be called upon to sit longer in the day for longer periods in the year.

ASSEMBLY'S ADOPTION OF THIRD COMMITTEE'S REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League of Nations has adopted the Third Committee's report and the resolution regarding the early meeting of Disarmament Commission.—Reuter.

A CALL TO ACTION

MR. NARIMAN'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY YOUTHS

'STRENGTHEN SIMON BOYCOTT

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Youth League, has issued the following appeal to the youths of Bombay:—

Dear Friends,—

When I addressed you at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on the 12th of August on the occasion of our grateful acknowledgment of the services rendered to the country by the bold peasants of Bardoli, you assured me that you were ready at any moment to respond to the country's call in demonstrating youth's feeling against the Simon Commission. You were then good enough to assure me that you would take bold steps to interpret the Nation's reply to the forceful entry in this country of the Simon Seven, who arrive in Bombay on Friday, the 12th October. As I have utmost trust in your pledge, I appeal to you to justify once again your claim to reshape the country and tell Sir John Simon and his "gang" of British Imperialists what is your true estimation of them and what they deserve at the hands of Indians. Let us all add one more page to the "Book of Action" that we are compiling for the glorification of our land and for the vindication of our country.

Friends, it has been our sad experience that since we gathered together on the 3rd of February last, events have occurred which have influenced some of our more unfortunate countrymen to concede to the wishes of the British Imperialists, as the direct result of many tempting promises of Sir John Simon and his countrymen. It, therefore, behoves us to make every possible effort to convince our misguided countrymen that the country's future does not lie in the hands of the Commissioners, who are determined to perpetuate British Imperialism in this land and thus perpetuate poverty and misery on our peasants and the general masses as convincingly proved by the Grand Old Man of India.

NOTHING TO DO WITH SIMON SEVEN.

To-day, the voice of the Nation sounded at the Madras Session of the National Congress is reverberating in our ears that we shall have nothing to do with the Simon Commission. Since that momentous decision, nothing has occurred to permit us to retrace the step. On the contrary, the Indian Legislative Assembly,—the country's highest tribunal of Legislature,—has given a clear verdict that this unwanted, unwelcome "gang" of British Imperialists must not be touched even with a pair of tongs, and even the Viceroy and his Satraps dare not accept the country's challenge thrown by her representatives in the Assembly to dissolve the Legislature and seek a fresh verdict in favour of the Commission.

As you all know, the Committee which have been set up by the different Legislatures, do credit to the dishonest tactics of those who embrace them as famished stricken children. We must, therefore, make it our personal concern to expose the hoax played on us and vindicate our position to the world at large.

FOLLOW EGYPT'S EXAMPLE.

As the gang is arriving in Bombay, the eyes of all India are on us—the citizens of Bombay—and a great opportunity lies before us to prove that the Indian youth's mettle is more than a match to the British Steel Frame. Let us all make up our mind, as the Egyptian youths did at the time of the Milner Commission, to rally round our tried and patriotic leaders and say to Britain that if she will not give up her present cussedness, she must get ready to lose India as she lost America. Britain insists inflicting Imperialism on this country. Let her dare it and time will not be far when she will repent for it.

MADRAS ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD ON OCT. 6.

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

The Madras Committee of the All-Parties' Conference met this evening at the Y.M.I.A. and decided to invite the members of the Congress and Justice Parties, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, the Home Rule League, the Women's Association, the Trade Union Congress, the Landholders Association and other recognised bodies and members of the legislatures from Madras to participate in the provincial All-Parties' Conference to be held at Madras on 6th October.

The qualification for joining the Conference will be general acceptance of the Nehru Report and the Lucknow decisions. A Propaganda Sub-Committee was formed, consisting of Dr. Besant, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. B. Shivrao. It was decided to issue a leaflet to popularise the Lucknow decisions. The Committee resolved to request the elected members of the local and central legislatures from Madras to join the Provincial Committee and to circularise Municipal and local bodies to adopt resolutions supporting the Lucknow decisions.—A. P.

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA

LACK OF NATIONAL IMPULSE

SIR L. SAMALDAS' ADDRESS AT SIMLA CONFERENCE

Under the distinguished presidentship of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas the Provincial Co-operative Institutes Conference, perhaps, first of its kind in India, opened its session on Tuesday at Simla. The following is the speech delivered by Sir Lallubhai in opening the Conference:—

Brother Co-operators,—I am very grateful to you all and particularly to my friend, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, for asking me to take the chair at this First Conference of Provincial Co-operative Organization Societies, Unions and Institutes in India. It was particularly kind of the promoters to have thought of me as I am not now officially connected in day way with the Co-operative Institute of my Province. You are calling this Conference as the First Session of the Conference of Institutes and Organizations with similar aims, probably because you treat the similar meeting you had in Bombay in January, 1926, as an informal gathering to discuss preliminaries before holding a regular Conference. The period of nearly three years that has elapsed since the holding of that meeting was utilised by the Committee appointed at that meeting to get the views of the officials and non-officials as to the desirability of having and all-India organization of the kind which is suggested in the Agenda paper. There has been a marked difference of opinion between some provinces and consequently the subject had to be kept in abeyance, although a draft Constitution had been drawn up on the lines suggested by the Hon. Mr. Misra, Registrar of the United Provinces. I hope the various organisations in different provinces have in the interval been able to devote thought to the proposal for an all-India co-operative organization which has then put forward and have made up their minds as to whether a permanent all-India organization should be started or whether a Conference of Unions and Institutes should be held periodically and if so on what lines and for what specific purpose.

MOST IMPORTANT TASK.

To my mind the most important task before a Conference of Co-operative Unions and Institutes is to enable those connected with their activities to appreciate their true role in the movement, to develop and strengthen a sense of solidarity both within a Province and among different provinces and to transform the co-operative organization in India into a truly national movement. It is not only hostile critics of the movement both in the country and outside, who think that there is an absence of national fervour in our co-operative system, but even a sympathetic critic like Sir Horace Plunkett wonders whether it is possible to accord the dignified status of a popular "movement" to a range of activities inaugurated by the enactment of special legislation and constituting the specific duties of an administrative branch of Government. The circumstances that preceded the introduction of co-operative credit in India and the dominating position accorded to the Registrar both under the Law and in Administrative Practice, may be held to be mainly responsible for such an impression being created in the minds of friendly critics like Sir Horace Plunkett, but now that we have a Provincial Federation, Union, Organization, Society, Institute or Council of Co-operators constituted in almost every province in British India, it is certainly our own fault if critics, both Indian and foreign, complain that they find the national impulse lacking in our movement.

THE APEX ORGANISATIONS.

It is not surprising if leaders of public life feel, as Sir Horace Plunkett does, when even the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India after a careful examination of the movement in various provinces assign less importance to Co-operative Unions and Institutes than to the Registrars and their staff. Although they have given expression to their appreciation of the work done by the co-operative apex organizations within the movement and have recommended to grant to them doles, yet the whole trend of their recommendations is that it is not to these bodies but to the Registrars and their staff that the movement should look up for better education, more efficient supervision, more effective control and further ordered progress. The Unions and Institutes come in only incidentally and may, it is said, be helped if they properly subserve this purpose. I believe I am not uncharitable in putting forward this impression of mine, because I find that the "Irish Statesman" (edited by AE (George Russell described by Sir Horace Plunkett as a "strange combination of mystic philosopher, poet, painter and agricultural economist" and I may add a true Nationalist) has the same comments to offer. The paper says:—

"The discussion on the co-operative movement is one of the least satisfactory parts of the Report and that the conclusions reached on this vitally important subject will fail to command universal assent." The writer notes that "the Commission do not envisage any fundamental departure from the method of co-operative organization already practised in India" and then adds: "while organization on these lines will probably assist the regeneration of agriculture (which I doubt) it will fail to effect the moral and social improvement which are essential features of true co-operation in Western countries" and I think ought to be in India also.

And this leads me to refer to the subject of gradually transferring the control from the official Registrar to the non-official organization and making it a people's movement in the real sense of the term. This is a recurring theme of discussion in provinces where our provincial organizations have established touch with public thought and opinion.

DE-OFFICIALISATION.

It seems from the Memorandum submitted by Sir Horace Plunkett to the Royal Commission that he fails to appreciate this demand for "de-officialisation and even to confuse it with "Indianization" and the "Transfer" of subjects to the control of Ministers. My friends from Madras to which Province belongs the credit for coining the term "de-officialisation" for this purpose, will be able to explain clearly what it connotes. I may be permitted to put forward my interpretation of this phrase. In the first place, it means the transfer of control over policy within the movement from the Registrar to registered apex institutes and unions. This will naturally lead to the relaxation and modification of the Registrar's authority in respect of the powers he at present enjoys for registering societies and amending their bye-laws, and involve delegation of certain powers under the Act to apex organizations. In the second place it will mean the complete transfer of functions of education and propaganda, training and supervision to such organizations.

With his deep study of and insight into co-operative developments, Mr. Henry Wolf has, I find, endorsed this demand in provinces where the apex organizations have gathered strength and possess a nucleus of well-trained, co-operative workers. It should be the function of Conferences like the one we are holding to-day further to clarify co-operative opinion on the subject and to formulate our policy and to enunciate our definite requirements and get them adopted by Government. Unless we do this, not only shall we constantly have the reproach levelled against us that co-operation in India represents a governmental policy and not a popular force inspired by public appreciation of its aims, we shall not be able to place the movement on a solid foundation.

LINLITHGOW RECOMMENDATIONS.

At this stage, I do not propose to offer any remarks on the various important subject that figure on the agenda for this Conference as I hope to be allowed to participate in the deliberations of this Conference and not merely to watch them, and I shall then take an opportunity of expressing my views on these points. I want, however, to refer to certain matters arising out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and I request you to devote some time to their consideration before we part. Recommendations number 22 to 29 refer to the question of starting Land Mortgage Banks. Although this subject is primarily one of finance, our organization should, I think, express its opinion on the general line on which such institutions should be established and the kind of Government assistance that should be given to them.

Recommendations 16 and 17 refer to the adult education and the preference to be given to this subject over that of audit of societies. This comes entirely within the scope of this Conference and I hope we will have time to examine these questions and express our opinion thereon.

GOVT GRANTS.

I have referred above to the question of grants to be made by Government to apex organizations in different provinces. The Madras Committee on Co-operation suggested a definite basis for such grants and we would do well to formulate our views on the proposal as also to discuss whether all grant should be centralised or whether Government might make direct subventions to local Unions and Federations. There is then the cognate question of the relation between local Unions and Apex Organizations wherein each province will, no doubt, be guided in the matter by local considerations, but it might be useful to clarify our ideas on so important a matter in a Conference like to-day's. Equally important is the adoption of some definite line of action for the regular, continuous and systematic education of members of primary societies in co-operative principles and practice. Then the Royal Commission recommend that honorary workers might be paid part of the cost of visits to Great Britain and Ireland to undergo directions as delegates of responsible and field work under special arrangements devised by the Horace Plunkett Foundation. A similar suggestion is made about payment of expenses for study tours by honorary workers of one province in another province, and the Commission also propose the continuance and extension of the existing arrangements in some provinces, of honorary workers being paid their out-of-pocket expenses ("both whilst they are under training and they are working in the field"). In all these direction, as delegates of responsible and representative institutions within the movement we should express our own considered views. I trust it will be possible for us to exchange views and compare notes on these matters as they have an influence on development which is not limited by provincial boundaries.

CORNER STONES OF NATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

Friends, I have taken so much of your time and as I have reserved the right of speaking on the various items on the agenda, I do not propose to detain you any longer. Before I close, I would request you to bear always in mind the pre-eminent role that the institutions you represent are destined to play in the future of co-operative movement in India and outside. It is institutions like yours which in most countries in the West, are the corner stones of national movements, organizing, guiding, co-ordinating, directing, educating and inspiring the co-operative endeavours within their countries and forging international links which are establishing a new world brotherhood based on identity of common economic interests. It is to this great human purpose that we must dedicate ourselves.

"NOT A BOND BUT HELPING HAND"

WHAT BRITISH EMPIRE MEANS TO S. AFRICA.

SMUTS ON GLORY OF COMMONWEALTH

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Cape Town.—An audience which was predominantly Dutch, vigorously applauded the memorable speech by General Smuts on the secession question. General Smuts declared that if South Africa were not within the Empire they would have to go to America, France or some other big country to protect them, for one warship could bring them to their knees. But in the Empire they were in friendly circle with the British fleet help them if any injustice were planned towards them. The British Empire was not a bond tying them but was a helping hand. "If South Africa can be neutral" he said, "England can also be neutral, and then the Commonwealth is worth nothing. The doctrine of neutrality is not in the interests of South Africa. Other nations will not acknowledge our neutrality if we allow the British fleet to leave Simonstown."—Reuter.

COMPLICATED POSITION

REGISTRATION OF WORKERS

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Melbourne.—Negotiations for the settlement of waterside workers strike are still proceeding, but the position is most complicated.

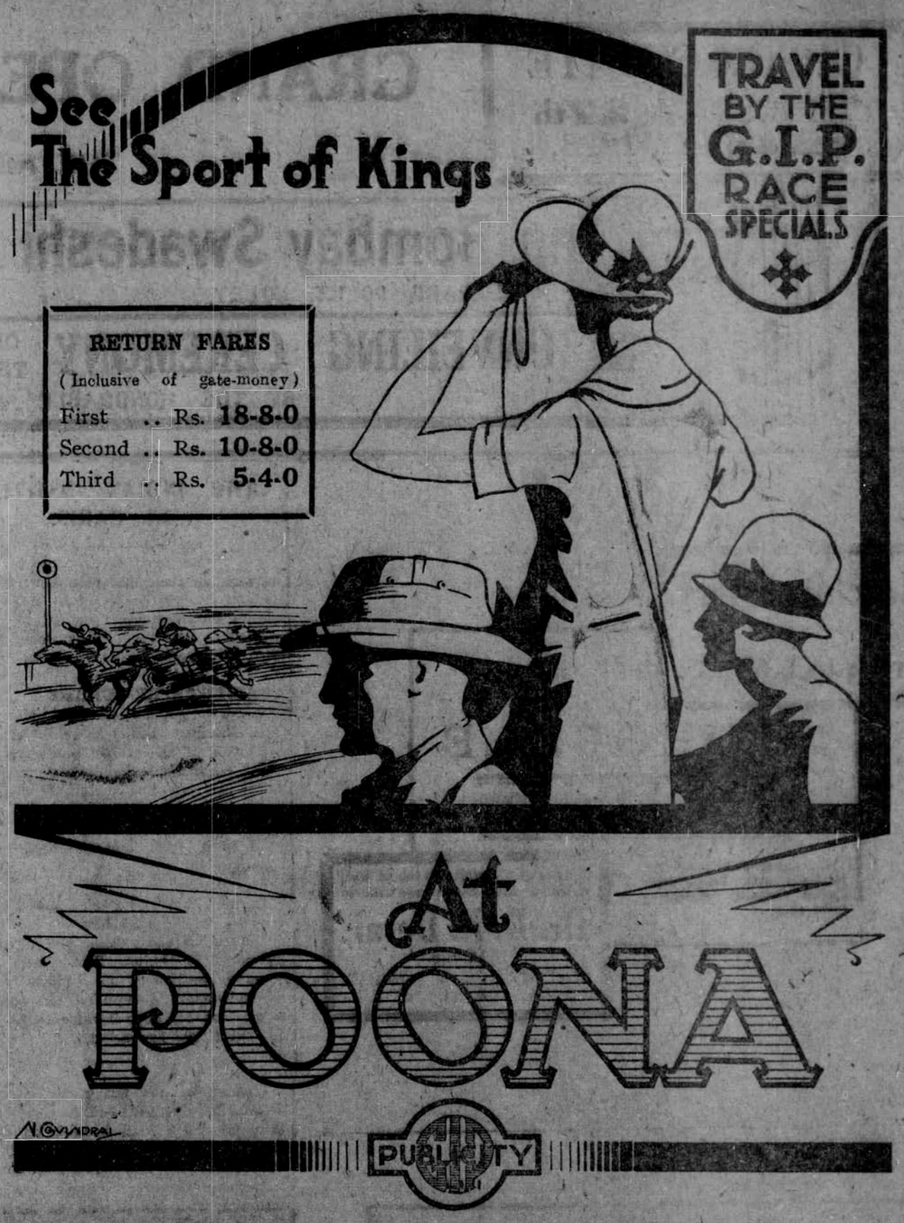
REGISTRATION OF WORKERS.

Canberra—Federal Executive Council has approved of regulations for registration of waterside workers. All of them must apply for licence which will cost a shilling, and be valid till 30th June, 1929, and can be renewed afterwards. The licence can be cancelled if its holder does not comply with the lawful order. Employers are forbidden to engage those who do not hold licence.—Reuter.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 22nd instant, the total mortality 436 was 37 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 38th week of 1927, when the mortality was 507 and death rate 20.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927, when the average mortality was 647 and death rate 26.7.

Out of the total deaths, 137 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and no death. The number of live births registered during the week was 393 as against 469 for the 38th week of 1927, and 432 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927).



NEWS IN BRIEF

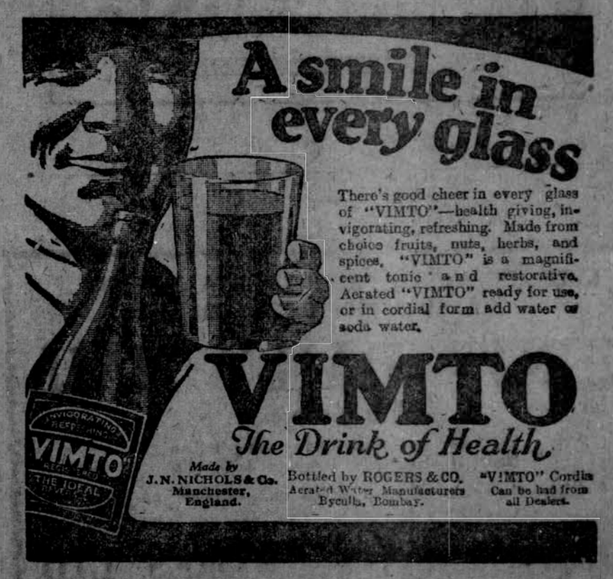
Oorgaum.—Anthony Cruze was prosecuted on Monday before the Special Magistrate under Section 6 and 13 Mysore Mines Regulation for being in illicit possession of over six tolas of sponge gold valued at Rs. 129. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Secunderabad.—Driver Charles Smith, who was charged under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, with causing death by a rash and negligent act, has been sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. Gordon, Second Magistrate. This driver ran over three beggars about two months back and all the three died. The accident occurred in daylight on a bridge between James Street and Begumpet Stations on a straight section of the rail road.—A. P.

Secunderabad.—Mr. Gordon has sentenced striker Mahbubali to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 451, I. P. C. on a charge of trespassing into a cabin on the 15th.—A. P.

Madras.—The elections to the Madras Bar Council have resulted in the following persons being returned to the Council:—Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, T. Rangachari, K. Bashyam, K. P. Menon, P. Venkataramanrao, K. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, and S. Doraiswami Iyer. There were about 54 candidates and over 1,800 voters.—A. P.

More than half the population of Akola observed Dasara on Monday according to the Tilak calendar.—A. P.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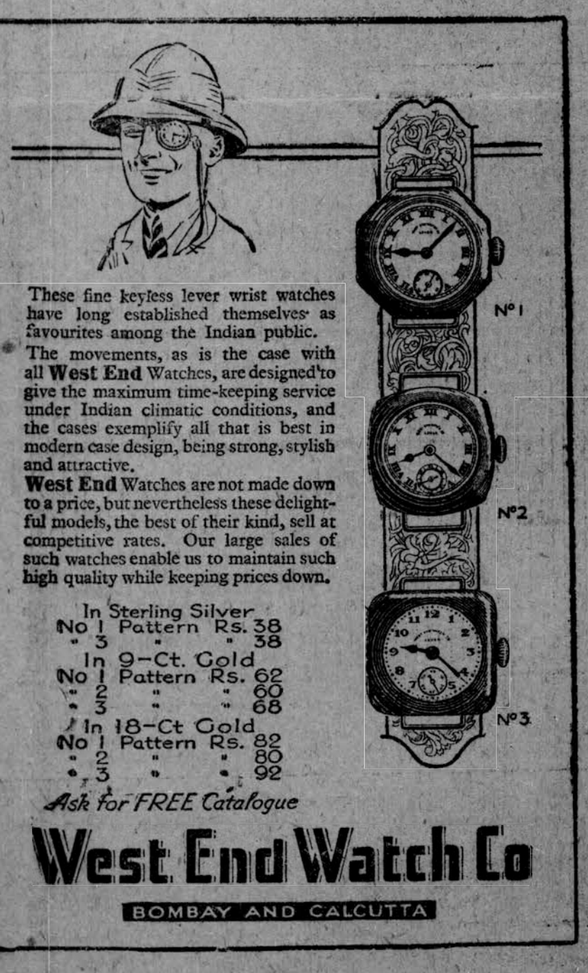

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THE INDIAN INSTITUTE IN PARIS.

(Continued from page 6).

I took up then has been very generously and frankly confessed by noble co-adjutors whose names I do not feel warranted to disclose. They work for true weal who work in unostentatious silence.

PRAISEWORTHY SCHEME.

I see now the same Prof. Morris, out with another scheme. And this time I think all lovers of Orientalism can support him right cordially. No mental reservation here; no possible qualms of conscience, making cowards of us all. The seat of learning is to be in France. At the head of it will stand an uncommon personality.

In some ways, 'pace' my German friends, Prof. Sylvan Levi of the 'College de France' is most eminently suited to be its presiding genius. Prof Morris has given an outline of his achievements. It is inadequate; I supplied him some material but his deep loyalty to Levi was no substitute for sequaintance with Indology.

I came to know the great Frenchman first in Burma. He had published one of those seductive little booklet on the different schools of Buddhism and I turned it immediately into English, for the "Rangoon Gazette". Since then I have followed with the passion of an unquestioning pupil and most unfeigned admiration, Prof. Levi's marvellous explorations.

PROF. LEVY'S DISTINGUISHED RECORD.

He is one of those modern Wizards of learning who have resurrected dead languages of Aryan Asia. The very names of those were forgotten for a thousand years. Prof. Levi is not a voluminous writer. Thank heavens, he is born immune from that ugly malady,—scribbler's itch. We know how Western critical scholars estimate "mass production", uncritical and bewildering mess, which secrets somewhere an occasional gain of information. I was having breakfast with the late Dr. Moulton in the modest rooms of the Byculla Y.M.C.A. not so long ago. It was his last visit before he was torpedoed in high seas. His servant came in with a heavy load of books, a handful from the cartload which was left down-stairs. It was a gift from Dr. ....."Does this old gentleman" explained poor Moulton turning to me "expect me to wade through this stuff? The rest of my life then would be devoted to nothing else."

A pattern of scholarship is it, that India needs? Then commend me to Prof. Levi's contributions to the "Journal Asiatique". Take his 'Ashwaghosha' for instance. I cannot conceive of anything more charming, more absorbing, more arresting even to the lay mind. Through four tongues and some fifteen centuries he makes us see the religious minstrel of India. The booklet consists of hardly 150 octavo pages. Some 50 of these are made up of citations of Chinese, Tibetan, Sanskrit, Pali texts. But this immensity of disciplined erudition has been so perfectly controlled, so delicately arranged, set out with such consummate skill, the uninviting spadework disguised so adroitly, so decently draped! It has the aroma, the indefinable fragrance of a natural flower. It is true scholarly art because it conceals art. The man who takes up the book and lays it down without rushing to the end could be safely presumed to have a gaping void where other mortals have a receptacle for the beautiful in letters.

Such a genius with a broad outlook, a man of travel and master of the sacred books of four religions, a fine classical scholar, with wide sympathy such as was expressed in one of his works for our India,—(see Preface to "Alamkara-Sutra"),—a misfortune indeed, it would be if our princes and men of wealth do not endow Sylvan Levi's institution and make the Eastern learning stored in Paris, in some respects the hub of scholarship, easy of access to young India.

It will pay India, in the end, it will pay Asia ultimately, to send our youth to Western institutions like this. It will always mean self-ridicule to invite a Horowitz.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

livelihood to reckon with and straitened circumstances often would not yield to literary tilling. There are arduous duties and responsibilities of Home and World to perform and for the general well-being some hard cash is indispensable and a remunerative and useful occupation is a necessity. These are the considerations from the standpoints of an average student of normal circumstances of whom the great bulk of the literary or liberally educated students is composed and the majority of whom do not seem to show any positive aptitude or passion for books and learning on finishing their curriculum of higher education. So where is the positive good or benefit for such a large percentage of students being drilled in arts and marring their prospects and future with such a useless hopeless education? Is is common sense? Let only a few who can afford the luxuries of a liberal education go for it. Let those who have the real bent and zest for it taste and enjoy the pleasures of literary realms of haunted poetry and rugged prose, if they are capable or fortunate enough for such rare enjoyments even in this machine-trodden world. But the majority of students and youths should come to other more productive and useful fields and pastures for eking out their living and building their happiness and the nation's well-being, and should be properly trained for such vocations which are not the less worthy than Arts—and more so in a poor country like ours where the plethora of graduates prevails and the craze for degrees is raging wide among the portals of the universities, while abundant natural resources of agriculture and minerals and vast potentialities of science and commerce are not resorted to sufficiently and proper facilities and adequate training are not provided for our youths. Even in advanced Europe the liberal education is reserved for the few who can afford this luxury, while sound and useful vocational, scientific and technical education is freely given to a large majority of youths.

FOR QUASHING PROCEEDINGS.

APPLICATION OF EDITOR AND PRINTER OF "FORWARD"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

An application was made, to-day, on behalf of the Editor and Printer of "Forward" before Justices Costello and Lort-Williams for quashing the proceedings against them pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under Section 153-A I. P. C. These proceedings are in connection with an article regarding the smash on the East Indian Railway smash at Belur regarding which article a suit for damages is pending. Their Lordships rejected the application.—A. P. I

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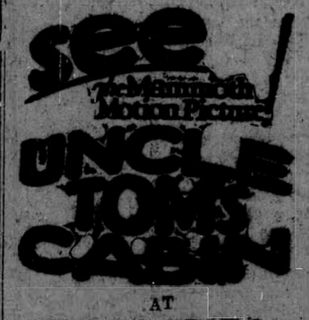

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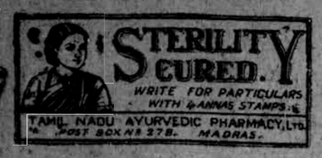

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STATE SUBJECTS GRIEVANCES

PROF. ABHAYANKAR'S STATEMENT.

Prof. G. R. Abhayankar left for England on Wednesday as a member of the Deputation on behalf of the Indian States' subjects. He gave an interview to the Press as to what they did in Simla, Prof. Abhyankar said:—

"Our object was to discuss the present policy of the Government of India towards the Indian States and to gauge opinion about the Butler Committee. The present policy of the political Department is not to interfere in the internal affairs of the States till misrule becomes long gross and continues. This causes intolerable suffering to the subjects of Indian States. The Paramount Power has taken away the common law rights of the people to depose or to dethrone a Prince when he rebels against the laws of the State or the rights of the people. The Paramount Power is ultimately responsible to secure the welfare of the people and to take remedial measures. It is not therefore fair that the Paramount Power should sit on the fence and allow misrule to reach the maximum standard of intolerance and unbearableness. Misrule should be nipped in the bud and prompt measures must be taken in good times before a ruler goes headlong on the path of misgovernment."

Q:—Do you mean that the Paramount Power should interfere always? Are you not aware that this interference is resented and the actions of Government are often criticised and motives are attributed to Government, which have no foundation?

Answer:—As regards your question about interference I am firmly of opinion so long as the Princes want to rule in an autocratic manner there must be interference in their internal affairs. If the Princes introduce responsible Governments in their States then there would be no occasion for interference and Government should not interfere. But so long as autocratic rule prevails there is no opportunity of redress for the people. The Indian Princes cannot hope to be independent of any control. They must submit tieher to the control of the Paramount Power and their interference or to the Power and their nterferehee or to the control of a consitution or in other words to the control of the people. Unbridled autocracy would not any longer be allowed to have its way.

As regards to your second question of public criticism the Political Department is to thank itself for this. They do not publish the history of the causes which lead to interference or to voluntary or involuntary abdications. They only publish the result. The public have absolutely no information to judge the propriety or otherwise of this result and Government expose their conduct by their mysterious procedure and secrecy to all sorts of motives. If however they supply the antecedent history it would leave no room for improper criticism and further it shall have a moral value in detering other Princes from similar predicaments.

Q:—Princes have been claiming treaty rights and are clamouring that their treaty rights had been violated. It is necessary to distinguish the two aspects of the Indian States problem. One is political and the other is fiscal or economical. As regards political interference it must be borne in mind that many States have expressed treaty obligations to secure contentment and happiness of the people, good administration of justice and good Government. Is it not the duty of the Paramount Power to enforce these treaty obligations? The Indian States Conference have issued a pamphlet on Treaty obligations about all the 108 members of the Chamber of Princes. The most important and shining lights of the Chamber of Princes are under treaty obligations to secure the contentment of their people. What justification have they to complain that there has been any interference if treaty obligations are not fulfilled? Similarly whenever there are disputes about succession, whenever there is minority, whenever there is financial embarrassment or gross misrule Government interferes to secure good Government and this also is perfectly legitimate. As regards fiscal matters and matters of joint concern the British Government to secure the uniformity of practice and to safeguard their own interests have forced policies upon the Indian States which have caused serious prejudice to the States and have entailed indirect taxation on the States. This interference is unjustified. Justice and equity demand that the Government should try to make amends to the States for the loss caused to them. So far as this question concerned there is complete unanimity between the Rulers and the ruled. The people of the Indian States however maintain that if any relief is given on this score there should be guarantees given to the people that it will be appropriated for the public utility departments in the States. This relief should not go to swell the private expenditure of the Rulers.

Asked his opinion about the Nehru Committee and the agitation which is being carried on in the Southern States against this report, he said:—

"As regards the Nehru Committee I have expressed my opinion already publically. As regards the constitutional position of the States with the Government of India the report has taken the correct attitude, it has knocked down the theory of direct relations so mischievously and sedulously propagated. The report maintains that there would be no change in the relations with the States even under Swaraj Government. This does not however go far enough so far as the people of the States are concerned. The authors of the Swaraj constitution could have recommended the proclamation of 1917 to the Indian Rulers. They could have given them friendly advice to surrender autocracy and rule as constitutional monarchs. They have hesitated to speak frankly about this. Unless the Indian States' people have the same political rights as those of the British Indian people no federal form of Government can function in India. The authors of the report have not made this position quite clear. Furthermore we expect the common wealth Government to give equitable relief to the people of Indian States and not to exploit advantages which have been acquired by superior diplomacy and dominient position. There is reason to apprehend that the people of the Indian States may not get fair treatment. We are quite surprised that a British Indian Statesman such as Sir Shivswami Iyer should deny the claim of the Indian States' people for contrivention in custom, salt and other monopolies and matters of common interest.

Q:—Is the Butler Committee going to give you a hearing?

A:—We see no reason why it should not. We are entitled to a hearing as we came within the terms of reference. Even though the Committee declines to give us a hearing we shall place the case of the people of the Indian States before British Public and try to counteract the effect produced by the agitation which the Indian Princes have been carrying on latterly in England.

COMPROMISE EFFECTED AT DAVANGERE.

NORMAL CONDITIONS RESTORED

BANGALORE, Sept. 26.

A compromise has been effected between Hindus and Mussalmans at Davangere through the intervention of the authorities. At a meeting of the Leaders of the two communities representative Mahomedans reiterated their Assurances of Loyalty to the Maharaja and expressed rgeret at the action of the mischievous element among them. They even expressed their willingness to garland the idol of God Ganesh. They said that Muslim businessmen had sustained a loss of Rs. 30,000/- as a result of the riot. They protested that they had no part whatever in the disturbance, and maintained that it was wholly the work of rowdies over whom they had no more control than the Hindus. They further declared that they respected the religious feeling of the Hindus and were anxious to put down rowdyism and restore peace and order and progress in the country. The Hindus have accepted the above assurance. Normal conditions have been restored.

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Kalyan	„	22	35
Byculla	„	23	25
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U. P. COUNCIL ADJOURNED "SINE DIE"

GOVERNOR ACCEPTS EDUCATION MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

NAINITAL, Sept. 25.

Unexpectedly the United Provinces Legislative Council finished to-day's unofficial business and also the official business which had not been disposed of so far and which, it had been thought, was likely to be taken up to-morrow. Before the Council adjourned "sine die," Mr. Lambert, the Finance Member, stated that Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh, the Education Minister, submitted his resignation on Sunday and that H. E. the Governor had accepted it to-day.—A. P.

SIR T. B. SAPRU ON TOUR IN S. INDI

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is making an extensive propaganda tour in Southern India on the question of the Nehru Report and leaves Madras to-morrow on the tour.—A. P.

CAPT. DEWAR'S REINSTATEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Although Capt. Dewar's reinstatement by the appointment to the command of the "Tiger" is probably unprecedented in the Admiralty annals, the appointment does not compare in prestige with the command on the "Royal Oak" which is the battleship in full commission with the premier fleet. The "Tiger", though of a greater tonnage and horsepower is merely a sea-going gunnery firingship. The appointment however will enable Capt. Dewar, who is a gunnery expert, to put in sufficient time at sea to qualify for the Rear-Admiralship before retirement. The appointment, therefore, considerably mitigates the consequences of his dismissal from the ship of a man who, with three brothers and other relatives had devoted their lives to the Navy.—Reuter's Special.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1928

COMMONWEALTH OF YOUTHS.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S CLARION CALL TO REVOLT.

FORGE WORLD CO-OPERATION

"AVATARS" OF TO-DAY ARE IDEAS AND NOT PERSONALITIES.

Pt. Jawharlal Nehru presiding over the All-Bengal Students' Conference said:—

A very great leader of Bengal and of country, whose memory we revere to-day, once called me very justly "cold-blooded." I plead guilty to the charge, and since you have taken the risk of inviting me, you will have to bear with my cold-bloodedness.

COMMON BONDS.

I have begun by drawing your attention to certain minor differences between us—a Kashmiri settled in the heart of Hindustan which is now called the united Provinces, and the residents of Bengal and yet you all know how unimportant are these differences, and how strong are the common bonds that tie us—the bonds of a common legacy from the past, of common suffering and the hope of building up a great future for this country of yours and mine. And indeed you can carry this comparison a little further, across the artificial frontiers that separate country from country. We are told of vital differences of race and character. Such differences there undoubtedly are, but how many of them are purely accidental due to climate and environment and education and how liable to change they are? You will find that the common bond is greater and more vital than the differences, though many of us may not realise the fact.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT WAR.

It is the realisation of this common bond of humanity that has given rise to the great youth movement of to-day.

Is it any wonder that the youths of the world rebelled and cast out their old-time leaders on whom even the terrible lesson of the war was lost, and who still went on intriguing in the old way, and prepared for yet another and a greater war? Youth set about organising itself and set out to find the ways and means of establishing an order of society which could put an end to the misery and conflicts of to-day.

That is the basis of the World Youth Movement to-day.

What shall this idea be? National independence and perfect freedom to develop on the line of our own choosing is the essential requisite of all progress. Without it there can be no political or economic or social freedom. But national independence should not mean for us merely an addition to the warring groups of nations. It should be a step towards the creation of a world common-wealth of nations in which we can assist in the fullest measure to bring about world co-operation and world harmony.

EXPLOITATION TO BE STOPPED.

But there can be no world co-operation so long as one country dominates over and exploits another and one group or class exploits another. Therefore, we shall have to put an end to all exploitation of man by man or woman by man. You cannot have a purely political ideal for politics is after all only a small part of life although, situated as we are under alien rule, it dominates every branch of our activity. Your ideal must be a complete whole and must comprise life as it is to-day—economic, social as well as political. It can only be one of social equality in its widest sense and equality of opportunity for every one. It is notorious that we have neither of these to-day. Our womenfolk, inspite of the great examples of old that we are so fond of repeating, are shackled and unfree. Large classes of our countrymen have been deliberately suppressed by us in the past and denied all opportunities of growth in the name of religion and ancient practice. And all over India, we see to-day millions toiling in the field and factory and starving inspite of their toil. How can we rid these millions of their dire poverty and misery and make them share in the freedom come? We hear of the service of the poor and sometimes even of the exaltation of the poor, and by a little act of charity or service we imagine that our duty is done. Having received very magnanimously the kingdom of heaven for the poor, we take good care to keep the kingdom of the earth for ourselves. Youth at least should be above this hypocrisy. Poverty is not a good thing, it is not to be exalted or praised but an evil thing which must be fought and stamped out. The poor require no petty services from us or charity. They want to cease to be poor. That can only come by your changing a system which produces poverty and misery.

SOCIALIST STAT .

If your ideal is to be one of social equality and world federation, then perforce you must work for a socialist state. The word socialism frightens many people in this country, but that matters little for fear is their constant companion. Ignorant of everything important that has happened in this world of thought since they left their school-books, they fear what they do not and will not understand. It is for you, the youth of the country, to appreciate the new forces and ideas that are convulsing the world and to apply them to your own country. For socialism is the only hope for a distraught world to-day. It is interesting to note that during the great war, when a great crisis threatened to engulf the nations of the west, even the capitalist countries of Europe were forced to adopt socialistic measures to a large extent. This was not only done internally in each country but unable to resist the pressure of events, even internationally, there was co-operation in many fields and national boundaries seemed to recede into the back-ground. There was economic co-operation of the closest kind and ultimately even the armies of many nations became one army under a single head. But the lesson of the war has been lost and again we drift towards a greater disaster.

Socialism frightens some of our friends but what of communism? Our elders sitting in their council chambers shake their grey heads and stroke their beards in storm at the mere mention of the word. And yet I doubt if any of them has the slightest knowledge of what communism is. You have read of the two new measures which are being rushed through the Assembly—one of them to throttle the Trade Union movement and the other keep out people whom the Government suspects of communism. Has it struck you that it is a very curious thing that the mighty British Empire with all its tanks and aeroplanes and dread noughts should be afraid of a few individuals who come to spread a new idea? What is there in this idea that the British Empire should collapse like a pack of cards before this airy nothing? Surely you could not have better evidence the weakness of this giant empire which sprawls over the fairest portions of the earth's surface. It is a giant with feet of clay. But if an idea is a dangerous thing, it is also a very elusive thing. It crosses frontiers and customs barriers without paying any duty and bayonets and men-of-war cannot stop it. The Government of India must be strangely lacking in intelligence if they imagine that they cannot stop any ideas from entering India by legislation.

SOCIALISM—IDEALS OF SOCIETY.

What is this communist idea before which the British Empire quakes? I do not propose to discuss it here but I wish to tell you that though personally I do not agree with many of the methods of the communists and I am by no means sure to what extent communism can suit present conditions in India. I do believe in communism as an ideal of society. For essentially it is Socialism and socialism I think is the only way, if the world is to escape disaster.

And Russia, what of her? An outcaste like us from the nation and much slandered and often erring. But inspite of her many mistakes, and stands to-day as the greatest opponent of imperialism and her record with the nations of the East has been just and generus. In China and Turkey and Persia of her own free will she gave up her valuable rights and concessions, whilst the British bombarded the crowded Chinese cities and killed Chinamen by the hundred, because they dared to protest against British Imperialism.

In the city of Tabriz in Persia when the Russian ambassador first came, he called the populace together and on behalf of the Russian nation tendered formal apology for the sins of the Tsars. Russia goes to the East as an equal, not as a conqueror or a race proud superior. Is it any wonder that she is welcomed?

Some of you may go in after years to foreign countries for your studies. If you go to England, you will notice in full measure what race prejudice is. If you go to the continent of Europe, you will be more welcome whether you go to France or Germany or Italy. If any of you go to Russia, will see how racial feeling is utterly absent and the Chinamen who throng the Universities of Moscow are treated just like others.

INTERNATIONLISM.

I have placed before you the ideas of internationalism and socialism as the only ideals worthy of the fine temper of youth. Internationalism can of course only come to us through national independence. It cannot come through the British Empire or the British Commonwealth of Nations call it what you will, for the empire is to-day the greatest foe of internationalism. If in future England chooses to enter a real World Federation none will welcome her more than we, but she will have to shed her imperialism before she can enter. Our quarrel is not with the people of England but with the imperialism of England.

SPECIAL MISSION.

I have laid stress on internationalism although it may be a distant ideal for us. But the world is already largely international although one may not realise it. And situated as we are the reaction against foreign rule is apt to make us narrowly national. We talk of the greatness of India and of her special mission to the world and we love to dwell on her past. It is well that we remember our past for it was great and worth remembering. But it is for age to look back, youth's eyes should be turned to the future. And I have often wondered if there is any country in the world, any people who do not fancy that they have a special mission for the world. England has her "White man's burden" which she insists on carrying inspite of ungrateful people who object and rebel; France has her mission "civilisation"; America is "God's own country"; Germany has her "Kultur"; Italy has her new gospel of Fascism; and Russia her communism. And it has been so always. The Jews were the elect of the Lord, and so were the Arabs. Does it not strike you as strange that every country should have the identical notion of having a special mission to reform the world? If I may say so, every country has some mission in the world to enrich its culture in some way, and none need pay claim to being the chosen of the Lord.

DANGER OF SELF-ADMIRATION

Self-admiration is always a dangerous thing in an individual. It is equally dangerous in the notion for it makes it self-satisfied and indolent and the world passes by leaving it behind. We have little enough reason to be satisfied with our present lot, with many of our customs, with our excessive religiosity, with the lot of our women and the terrible condition of the masses. What good does it do us to waste our energy and our time in chanting praises of the dead past when the present claims our attention and work awaits us? The world changes and is changing rapidly and if we cannot adapt our society to the new conditions, we are doomed to penish. We have seen what can be done in a brief span of years and even months by a Kemal Pasha or an Amanullah who were not afraid to break through ancient customs and prejudice. What has been done in Turkey and backward Afghanistan can be done in India. But it can only be done in the manner of Kemal or Amanullah by fearlessly facing obstacles and removing them and not waiting till the crack of doom for slow reform. It is not a choice for you, as it was not a choice for Turkey or Afghanistan, between slow or rapid reform. It is a choice between extinction and immediate action. Turkey and Afghanistan chose the latter path and are reackoned to-day as great nations. What will your choice be?

The world is in a bad way and India specially is in a perilous state in spite of the glitter and superficial splendour of your great cities. There are rumours of war and awful prophecies that the next war may result in irreparable disaster to civilisation But the very excess of evil may hasten the cure.

Great men have come from age to age in this country and elsewhere to help mankind. But greater than any man the idea which he has embodied. And the conception of dharma changes from age to age and in a changing world, a custom that was good in past times may be perilous to Society to-day. You do not go to Bombay to-day in a bullock cart or fight with bows and arrows. Why stick to custom which were good only in the days of the bullock cart and bows and arrows?

And the great men who have come have always been rebels against the existing order. Two thousand five hundred years ago the great Buddha proclaimed his gospel of social equality and fought against all privileges, priestly and otherwise. He was a champion of the people against all who sought to exploit them. Then came another great rebel, Christ, and then the prophet of Arabia who did not hesitate to break and change almost everything he found. They were realists who saw that the world had outgrown its ancient practices and customs and sought to bring it back to reality The avatars of to-day are great ideas which come to reform the world. And the idea of the day is social equality. Let us listen to it and become its instruments to transform the world and make it a better place to live in.

SOME ANGLO-INDIAN FAMILIES.

THEIR ROMANTIC ORIGIN

Lieut.-General Sir George MacMunn in the course of an article, contributed to the "Daily Telegraph" on the Anglo-Indian community says:—Let us dwell a while on the romance of origin, which contains in itself almost the whole epic and drama of the British in India, and the fate that called this country to pick up the pieces of the crumbled Mogul throne. In the early days of the young merchant adventurers, European women followed slowly in their wake. And since man cannot or will not live alone, alliances of one kind and another were freely contracted, often with ladies of birth and breeding, and in the cases of the humbler followers, the rank and file of soldiers and ships, with the peasant women. The names of those who married into the country are illustrious, two British peerages are dark with the blood of India. The soldier families of a few generations ago were well known, the Hearsays, the Wheelers, etc.

So lately as 1857 Lady Wheeler, who perished with the Europeans of Cawnpore, and whose daughter was carried off by a Moslem trooper, was herself an Indian of family, a Punjni or Brahmin woman, whereon hangs a yet untold side of that drama. In our own times Sir Richard Warburton of the Khaiber will long be remembered. His mother was an Afghan lady of rank married to an officer during the First Afghan War, and the relationship was complicated by the fact that the lady had an Afghan son, who, brought up in his stepfather's household with his name, was long well known in official circles in Northern India.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

There is a romantic story of which the trace still remains at the great Mogul capital of the Deccan. A century and more ago a high official, no less than the British Resident at the Court of the Nizam, married a Moslem lady of rank, whose dignity required that she should remain strictly purdah. After the manner of Indian women—more, perhaps, than any other—she wrapped her whole life round her husband. He must often leave her to go about his avocations, and yet she pined to know all that he did when away from her, and where he worked. She herself lived within a garden bound by the highest and thickest of hedges, and her husband built for her a model of his official quarters in which he transacted his daily work, built it in brick and stone like some giant doll's house within her behedged garden, where it stands to this day. And he would send to her to say. "Now I am in such-and-such a room with his Highness's Minister; now in another holding Court; now trying sword and lance in the courtyard," and so forth, and the lady took heart of comfort.

FINE WAR RECORD.

During the great War very large numbers of the community served in the combatant and administrative forces, especially in Mesopotamia. Some of them found their way to the New Zealand contingents, who did not suffer from the unfortunate snobbery of colour which still tinges some of our outlooks. And the services in this respect and in the volunteer forces of India, which, say what we may, are really the standby of the regime against internal disturbance and a repetition of the scenes of '57, bind this community to us by every sort of powerful tie. This community, too, knows, that it lies always nearest to the heart of the seething cities, and that, however, much the hot-air merchants may emit their hot air, yet the same old fear that held sway seventy years ago cannot be banished from their minds. If Moslem and Hindu can and do cut each other's throats on days of excitement, there is nothing to prevent them once again turning on the Christian.

NATIVE PROBLEM IN AFRICA

AN AMERICAN AUTHOR'S BOOK.

Dr. Norman Leys reviewing the book "The Native Problem in Africa" by Raymond L. Buell writes in "Foreign Affairs":—

This book is a kind of miracle. It gives a miraculously adequate account of society in its social, economic, political, religious and educational aspects in all British and Belgian, and in most of French Africa. Conditions in the score of countries dealt with differ as widely as the facts of life in Scotland differ from the facts of life in Poland. Yet these two thousand pages have a unity—the best sort of unity, since it arises from the operation of the same forces over the whole continent rather than from any theory of the author's Eighteen months of first-hand investigation may seem inadequate. But it is very different from the seven weeks in East Africa that were regarded by the majority of the late Parliamentary Commission as entitling them to decide what ought to be done. The real difference between this book and that report lies in the fact that Mr. Buell got the subject up thoroughly before he went to Africa. He knew the facts well enough to know the right questions to ask. In the true scientific spirit, he stood on other people's shoulders. In that same spirit he puts his facts on paper before he gives a verdict. The miracle is due to no genius in the author. His views are merely sensible. The miracle lies in the completeness with which he lays bare, as in a series of anatomical plates, the true facts of life.

RARE IMPARTIALITY.

Mr. Buell is an American, but he writes English, a straightforward matter-of-fact English, of which the only fault is that compression for the sake of brevity occasionally leads to obscurity. If he had been English or French, he would, no doubt, have written with the same rare impartiality. But its being by an American adds greatly to its weight, and ought to add to its influence over British and French and Belgian policy. No one man could cover so large a field without an occasional stumble. It is my fault, not his, that he quotes from my book the one passage that contains a serious mis-statement. But it is his fault that he badly misquotes me on page 287. Such blemishes are rare. One feels as one reads chapter after chapter something of the fascination of listening to an adventurous explorer of new countries, and something, too, of the fascination with which—such is Mr. Buell's nose for facts—one watches a terrier after rats. In some countries, of course, Mr. Buell was better served than in others. Even where, as in the case of Nyasaland, he seems to have met with reticence, it is marvellous how he has reached the really important facts. His account of affairs in Uganda, on the other hand, is as complete as if he had spent ten years in the country, though in his enthusiasm for indigenous native institutions he has been misled into thinking that the powers of the native Government of Uganda are greater than they really are.

THE BEST FEATURE.

The best feature of the book is due to the fact that the author never forgot that he could scarcely ever hear the other side. He knew no native language, and there is very little in print to give those who are ignorant of native languages any inkling of what natives think. But Mr. Buell has made the best use he could of the second-hand knowledge that certain of his European informants provided him with, and, again in contrast with other recent books and reports, has the instinct to recognize in which of these second-hand sources real native opinion is genuinely reflected. A single instance of Mr. Buell's perspicacity must suffice. He was told, in a certain Colony, that floggings were never inflicted on wage labourers, so that even when a foreman, as had happened, had pleaded that his European master had ordered the floggings, he had been punished with six months' imprisonment. The sole comment Mr. Buell makes is that in this Colony, in contrast with certain other Colonies, formen always carry canes.

AUTHOR'S VERDICT.

The problem which this book does so much to elucidate may be stated in a very few words. Three thousand years ago Britain was out of contact with civilization. Its inhabitants were barbarians, because they could not share in the interchange of ideas that the inhabitants of Egypt and Babylon and Crete enjoyed. Whereas at a later period the discovery of the lode star may have taken a hundred years to reach Britain from China, at the earlier period it could never have reached Britain at all. In one sense the whole problem Africa presents to the rest of the world is due to the fact that until the 17th century all of it—some of it until late in the 19th century—was in the same state of benighted isolation geographically as Britain was in three thousand years ago. So that up to very recently Africans were uniquely ignorant. Their ignorance made them uniquely helpless. And helpless people, especially when the colour of their skins makes them appear specially foreign, are always oppressed. In the 17th century Europeans could not live in Africa, so they took Africans forcibly by the million across the seas, to the Americas, which already their cruelty and avarice had largely depopulated. Gradually both the minds of the slaves and the consciences of Europeans awoke. While the slaves were liberated, scarcely anything could be done to restore the tribes and nations in Africa that the slave trade had wrecked and debased. Then there came to Europe, and especially to Britain and France, the last, too often irresistible, temptation. Science at last enabled Europeans to live in Africa and thus to conduct the enslavement of Africans on the spot. Mr. Buell's book is in the main an account of how several European nations and some thousands of their nationals in Africa have acted, in the face of that temptation, in one part of Africa after another. Our own country, it is clear, has the best record. Nowhere else except in British West Africa have the land and its wealth been regarded and treated as being the property of the native inhabitants. Nor can the insalubriousness of these regions have been the sole cause of so honourable a record, since other countries in areas equally insalubrious have seized the land and enslaved its inhabitants. Unhappily our country has records not equal to its best—records, in fact, that are equal to the worst. And perhaps the most surprising of all Mr. Buell's verdicts is that it is in Kenya, where Imperial Parliament is responsible for events, that our country's record is worst, rather than in South Africa or Rhodesia, where we have handed over native majorities to the tender mercies of European minorities.

NEED FOR DRASTIC REFORM.

To the writer the contents of the second volume, which describe conditions in French and Belgian Africa, are so new and of such absorbing interest, that he intends to read the volume all over again at once. But there is one aspect of the problem that must be referred to, if only because, in this one instance, our author has kept his own counsel. It is hard to believe that any European people would long long continue to live under the conditions this book describes without rebellions, even if they were as helpless as unarmed men are as helpless as unarmed men are against machine guns. To the writer of these words nothing seems more certain than that Africans will both gain that knowledge in spite of all obstacles and use it to attempt their liberation precisely as Europeans have for long been using it and as Asiatics are now beginning to use it. If that is indeed the case, the urgency of the need for drastic reform is far greater than even cautious and sensible people like Mr. Buell regrad it as being. He writes in his preface as if there were plenty of time yet to begin to do justice. It may prove to be the case that in a very few years the storm will break.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.